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SUPT. BYRNES TO TESTIFY

The Lexow Committee Will Hear His Views on Police Matters.

WILL NOT APPEAR FOR VINDICATION

Senators Anxious to Get His Counsel as to Reorganization—Inspector Williams Probably Will be Called.

Thomas Byrnes, Superintendent of Police, will be in the witness chair at one of the sessions of the Lexow committee this week, perhaps to-morrow.

His friends and many who take an interest in him, without being biased in his favor or otherwise, say that his position before the committee will be unique, and that he will not appear for vindication. They confidently assert that, while he has been the target for crafty detraction, malice, and inuendo, he stands to-day unscathed by any revelation before the committee or the result of any investigation of his career as an official or a private citizen.

They also maintain that he will not be an unwilling witness, and that he has not at any time shirked the responsibility of his acts or the ordeal of a searching inquisition. Furthermore, it is predicted by those who know him best that he will not plead the "baby act," but that he will meet every issue squarely.

Neither, they say, will he take advantage of his position as a witness to satisfy grudges. He has no vengeance to wreak.

Mr. Byrnes's position as a Lexow witness is generally understood to be that of an expert called to aid in the cause of good government. Some of the Senators may enter into side issues and ask him about individuals and circumstances connected with the degradation of the police force and its control; but it is asserted that John W. Goff will not permit other counsel than himself to interrogate the Superintendent. It is probable that, if the line of inquiry mapped out by Mr. Goff is broken, he will take up the allen subject and probe it to the discomfiture of the malevolents.

One of Mr. Byrnes's friends, in discussing him as a witness before the Senators, said:

"The bane of the Police Department has been satisfactorily investigated and established, and Mr. Byrnes will prescribe the antidote.

"If his skill as a consulting physician is questioned, he will exhibit his diplomas and the quackery of some who have been called in to prescribe for the patient.

"As to his wealth, he fears no investigation of his property. Indeed, I have good reasons for believing that the building up of his fortune in Wall Street has been satisfactorily explained."

The views of the chief executive officer of the Police Department concerning practical plans for its reorganization come of experience and conviction, and some of the members of the Senate committee are anxious to get them.

The Senators and the senior counsel of the committee are satisfied that so far nothing has been discovered that reflects unfavorably on Mr. Byrnes, and they have frankly made this opinion public. Such conviction, it is admitted as openly, has not been reached hastily or without research. Many rumors affecting Mr. Byrnes's official career and his private prosperity have had the usual course of investigation. As to the result, these are the words of one closely associated with the workings of the committee:

"Byrnes's career was put in a crucible. When it came from the furnace of investigation no dross or base metal was found."

On the other hand, the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst does not attempt to disguise his hostility to the Superintendent. While Dr. Parkhurst says that he does not want to be considered as having a prejudice against Mr. Byrnes, his next utterance is:

"A gentleman said to me recently that he would as soon think of asking satan's advice on the reorganization of hell as Byrnes's on the reorganization of the police."

The Superintendent's friends, commenting on Dr. Parkhurst's attitude toward him, say that the clergyman and lawyer Moss seem inclined to hold Mr. Byrnes responsible for the abuses in the department, despite the fact that he has brought charge after charge against the inspectors and Captains, and has been over-ruled by the Police Commissioners. Dr. Parkhurst and Mr. Moss, with others of their way of thinking, do not give the Superintendent credit for his efforts to discipline superior officers long before the Senate committee's investigation was started.

Some of the most active of the Committeee of Seventy, men who are the most earnest and alert in pushing the police investigation and in upholding Mr. Goff, do not regard Superintendent Byrnes in the same disparaging and unfriendly light as Dr. Parkhurst.

It is not unlikely that before the week is out the situation will develope into the Committee of Seventy and at least a large majority of the Lexow committee standing as opposed to Dr. Parkhurst's idea of a military police régime.

Of the scope of the Senate inquisition this week neither Mr. Goff nor any member of the committee will depart from the policy of silence rendered necessary and observed from the start, except to tacitly acknowledge that the highest member of the Police Department will be a witness.

It appears probable, however, from various indications, that Inspector Williams and his protégé, Capt. Martens of the Twenty-first Precinct, will face Mr. Goff. It is not likely that Inspector Conlin will be called upon to testify. It is doubtful if Inspector McLaughlin will go to the witness chair. As to Inspector McAvoy and Capt. Price, they may be examined if valuable time is not taken up in more important probings.

Indications were yesterday that Police Justice Voorhis, implicated by the Creeden confession in John Martin's "divvy" with John W. Reppenhagen, might be given a chance to explain. What will be done in the case of ex-Inspector Steers and others "named" by Capt. Schmittberger is uncertain.

It is evident, however, that the independent investigation at Police Headquarters will result in presenting many members of the force for trial before the Commissioners. Gen. Kerwin yesterday reiterated what he said on Saturday of his attitude and intentions. He also took care to give Thomas C. Platt a clean bill of health so far as prompting him to make his declarations was concerned. Gen. Kerwin added that his opinion that the Lexow committee had no right to stand between a confessed corruptionist and extortioner and his official superiors should not be construed as expressed to deter others from confessing. His aim was to save the force from further reproach and to spare subordinates the humiliation of obeying degraded superiors.

Commissioner Sheehan said yesterday that his vote would be cast to suspend any self-accused member of the force, so that if Messrs. Martin and Murray side with the Lexow committee the vote of the full board will be a tie.

Talk was created at Police Headquarters yesterday by a private conference between Superintendent Byrnes and Commissioner Sheehan. Neither would gratify curiosity in regard to the circumstance.

The Recorder-elect, in declining last evening to divulge the plans of the Senate Committee, said that an endeavor would be made to adjourn Dec. 28. He would not discuss the question of his appearance as counsel for the committee after Jan. 1.

Mr. Goff took up the question of the criticisms which have come from certain quarters because communications denouncing this or that member of the police force or other individuals appeared to have been pigeon-holed or destroyed. Many of them, he said, were prompted by malice, and it was decided to abide by the resolve not to allow the committee to become an agent of revenge. Some denunciations were baseless, others trivial and not of a character to compel the thrusting aside of inquiries of more pertinency to the result aimed at by the committee.

Would Vote to Suspend Schmittberger.

The Police Commissioners did not meet yesterday. All the Commissioners were at Headquarters during the day, but it was decided to hold no meeting until next Friday.

Concerning Capt. Schmittberger, Commissioner Sheehan said that if the case of the Tenderloin commander came up before the board he would certainly vote to suspend him from duty.

"I was opposed to putting Capt. Creeden back on duty," he said, "and I will take the same position in Schmittberger's case. Men who confess to having committed crimes are not, in my opinion, fit to act as police officials."

Bail for ex-Ward Man Glennon.

Ex-Ward Man Glennon was released from the Tombs yesterday on bail furnished by his counsel, Fred House. Mr. House deposited $5,000 with the City Chamberlain as security for his client's appearance in court.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL HYMN

The Original Manuscript of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," Said to Be On Its Way to the Vatican Library.

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 24.—An evening paper says that the original autograph copy of the American national hymn, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," written in 1832, by the Rev. Samuel Francis Smith, is now en route to Rome, and by New Year's Day it will rest in the famous Vatican Library as a gift to the Pope from the American people, through the instrumentality of David Pell Secor of Bridgeport, and the Rev. William Maher, D. D., of Milford.

The copy has been in Mr. Secor's possession for years, having been presented to him by Mr. Smith, the author. The Rev. Dr. Maher, while visiting Mr. Secor last Spring, was shown the manuscript, and he suggested that it would be a grand thing to send it to the Vatican Library, where so many valuable curios are stored, as a present from the American people to the Pope. It was some time before all the negotiations, through Mgr. Satolli, were completed, but on Dec. 8 the valuable piece of manuscript was sent on its way to Rome, together with a sketch of the life of the author of "America."

ST. JOHN'S STILL WITHOUT RELIEF

A Plan for the Government to Guarantee the Union Bank's Currency.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 24.—The financial complication here received a new development to-day from the announcement in a telegram published in a Government organ, to the effect that a bill to guarantee the Union Bank's paper currency would be introduced in the Legislature either to-night or on Wednesday next.

The schemes put forward for the solving of the financial difficulty multiply daily. The latest is for the establishment of a new bank, the present concerns to go into liquidation, their paper being taken over by the new bank at its valuation. Considerable opposition has already developed toward this proposition for the government to extend aid to any banking institution, whether solvent or insolvent, and what the result of this opposition will be remains to be determined in the near future.

The Union Bank still stands high in the general estimation of the public, and its notes are being taken in trade everywhere, but the agitation for the prosecution of the Directors and the Manager of the suspended Commercial Bank shows no signs of cessation.

It is impossible now to send Post Office money orders either to Europe or to America, as the Postal Department here has no means of transmitting money.

THE HISTORIC FRIGATE CONSTITUTION

To be Placed in Condition for Sea Service and Stationed at Washington.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Dec. 24.—Secretary of the Navy Herbert has instructed Capt. Reed, commandant of the Kittery Navy Yard, to order a Board of Survey to see what it will cost to put the historic frigate Constitution into condition for sea service. Capt. George C. Remey, Constructors Hoover and Varney, and the foreman of the yard have been constituted the Board of Survey.

The sum of $225,000 is to be expended in putting the famous craft in as good condition as she was during her active career. It is expected that an appropriation of $100,000 will be ready about the 1st of January to commence work on the vessel. Plans for her reconstruction are being made by Chief Constructor Philip Hichborn. As soon as the vessel is made seaworthy, she will be taken to Washington, which will be her permanent station.

A New-Orleans Official Indicted.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 24.—The Grand Jury to-day indicted City Engineer Lynum W. Brown for bribery. He is charged with receiving money for certain street privileges for the lumber factory of McEwen & Murray.

The Grand Jury recommends that prize fights and glove contests be prohibited. It charges that perjury is common, that bribery is rife in the City Council, that the Sunday laws are violated with impunity, that gambling is carried on with the connivance of the police, and that the Legislature should order an investigation.

The jury in the case of Aldermen Kane and Thriffily, charged with blackmail, has not yet agreed, although it received the case Friday night. Court adjourned until Wednesday morning, and the jury will spend Christmas Day in confinement.

Fell from an Express Train.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Dec. 24.—A man, whose name is supposed to be George H. Delonica, of Chicago, fell off the eastbound express, near Hoosac Tunnel station, last night. His right arm was broken, his scalp torn, his face cut, and his whole body badly bruised. He was brought to the North Adams Hospital. He has not been able to give any account of himself. It is thought that he is connected with the Union Stock Yards at Chicago, and was going to Boston to see about some cattle shipments. He is evidently about thirty-five years old.

A Kingston Clergyman Called.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 24.—The Rev. William F. Anderson, pastor of the St. James Methodist Church, this city, has received a call to the Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, in New-York City.

Mr. Anderson has not announced his decision, but it is generally understood that he will accept.

ABANDONED IN FRIGHT

Crew of the Talisman Left the Bark After Running into the Sawyer.

THE ORION TOWS THE BARK TO PORT

Schooner Edward R. Emerson Stranded on the Isle of Pines—The Seguranca Brings the Crew to Port.

Two batches of distressed seamen were brought to this port yesterday. One arrived on board the little coaster Addie Sawyer, and the other was brought by the steamship Seguranca. Both crews had met disaster by collision, one encountering a schooner and the other an island.

The crew brought by the Sawyer is from the bark Talisman, which sailed from this port on Saturday, coal-laden, and bound for Halifax, by way of Long Island Sound.

Off Montauk Light she ran into the Sawyer, inward bound from Provincetown, Mass. The accident took place at 9 o'clock Saturday night.

The bark was hastily abandoned. That there was no real need for such precipitation is shown by the fact that the Talisman was yesterday picked up and towed into Vineyard Haven by the steamship Orion of the Boston Towboat Company.

To become a collier is the sere and yellow leaf of a ship's existence. The Talisman has reached that stage. She was built thirty-six years ago, and is now one of the most ancient of her class.

The time worn relic was leaning wearily before a westerly breeze, when the gay little schooner Sawyer, in ballast and "flying light" stole like a phantom out of the darkness ahead. The Talisman had two lookouts posted, but neither reported the schooner. The mate who was stumping the deck aft could not see objets ahead, as the view in that direction was screened by the foresail, which had been set and was languidly tugging at its sheets.

The lookouts of the schooner sighted the bark, but as the latter was running before the wind, the schooner, which was close hauled on the starboard tack, had the right of way, and the helm of that vessel was not shifted.

Meanwhile the two vessels rapidly neared each other. When they were only a short distance apart, the cook of the Talisman came on deck for a quiet smoke. He caught one glimpse of the vessel, then almost within a biscuit throw, and shouted a warning to the mate. The mate gave a hurried order to the man at the wheel, and an instant later came the shock of collision.

The bark must have sheered a little to starboard, for she received the blow fair upon her port bow. Her head booms were snapped short off, her topgallantmast, with all attached, and mainroyal came tumbling from aloft. The falling spars made splinters of the boats, which were carried amidships, and several of the crew had narrow escapes from the falling débris.

Some one yelled that the bark was sinking, and there was a wild scramble for the decks of the schooner.

Capt. Brown, who commanded the bark, seems to have felt the necessity of haste, for he left behind him his money, watch, and nautical instruments. The men of the watch below, who had turned in for the night, did not wait to dress themselves, but tumbled over the side in their night clothes, fearful lest the two vessels would drift asunder before they could do so.

There was little danger of that. At the moment of collision the bark's anchor broke from its fastenings and fell to the water inside the bight of cable which swayed from the schooner's hawsepipes to her own anchor. That not only locked both vessels securely together, but anchored them both.

The haste with which the bark's crew had abandoned their vessel caused the schooner's men to think that that craft was on the verge of plunging to the bottom. They worked with desperate energy to clear themselves of the wreck. The entangled headgear was cut away, but the two vessels still remained fast. Then it was found how the cable had been caught, and it was necessary to unshackle the schooner's anchor chain before the vessels drifted apart.

As the schooner swung clear of her dangerous neighbor the crew say that the latter had settled by the head and they expected to see her go under at any moment. She did not do so, however, and by the last glimpse that was had of her by these people the bark was riding with dipping bow and sails aback to her anchor's end of ten fathoms of chain, which had run out when the piece of metal fell overboard.

The schooner's crew patched up the damaged headgear of that vessel and resumed their journey to this city, where they arrived yesterday. The bark's crew went their several ways soon after the schooner had made fast to her wharf at the foot of Twentieth Street, South Brooklyn.

The schooner's crew blame the bark's lookouts for the disaster. Then men, they say, could not talk English, and were too stupid to have reported the presence of the schooner.

Capt. Brown, the master of the Talisman, is part owner. The vessel is of 366 tons, and is partly insured. When picked up by the Orion the craft had three feet of water in her hold. A court of admiralty will be asked to adjust the amount of salvage.

The other shipwrecked crew which reached port yesterday belonged to the schooner Edward R. Emerson of Philadelphia, which, according to the sailor version of the shipwrecked, "brought up all standing on the Isle of Pines Dec. 9." The weather was moderate at the time of the wreck, but cloudy and misty. There was no difficulty in landing. The crew stripped the stranded vessel of all rigging and moveable articles, and then made their way to Havana, where they took passage on the Seguranca for this port. Capt. C. V. Burton commaned the vessel. His wife was on board at the time of the accident, and returned with him yesterday.

Three Firemen Injured.

SUNBURY, Penn., Dec. 24.—The residences of Dr. Sheets and Martin Worthington, at Northumberland, were burned tonight, and several adjoining houses were damaged.

By the breaking of a ladder during the progress of the fire several firemen were seriously hurt. Peter Rockefeller of East Sunbury had his leg broken at the knee joint, and was burned and otherwise injured. George S. Eusholde of Northumberland was bruised, but had no bones broken. A third man, whose name could not be learned, was also hurt.

The financial loss is $9,000; insurance, $5,000.

Shot a Constable.

BAMBERG, S. C., Dec. 24.—Two negroes named Grayson were placed in jail for drunkenness last night by Constable H. W. Moody. Later they were released, and, meeting Moody on the street, one of them shot him twice. He will probably die.

GOV. MORTON'S INAUGURATION

Secretary of State Palmer Issues the Programme of the Ceremonies to Be Held Next Tuesday.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 24.—The following official programme was issued to-day for the inauguration of Governor-elect Levi P. Morton Jan. 1, 1895:

10:30 A. M.—Procession starts from Executive Mansion to State Capitol. Platoon of police. Doring's Band.
Tenth Battalion, N. Y. S. N. G., escort to the Governor-elect.
Carriages—Levi P. Morton, Governor-elect; Adjt. Gen. E. A. McAlpin, Military Secretary Col. S. E. Marvin, and the Governor's staff.
10:50 A. M.—Gov. Flower and staff will receive Governor-elect Morton and staff in the Executive Chamber.
11:00 A. M.—Inaugural ceremonies in the Assembly Chamber, Secretary of State Palmer presiding. Music, Doring's Band. Prayer, the Right Rev. W. C. Doane. Address by Gov. Flower. The Constitutional oath will then be administered by the Secretary of State to the Governor-elect. Address by Gov. Morton.
12:30 P. M.—Public reception at the Executive Chamber by the Governor and staff until 2 P. M.
3 P. M.—Public reception at Executive Mansion until 5 P. M. by the Governor and Mrs. Morton.

The above was issued by Secretary of State Palmer, who has the arrangements in charge. The reception in the afternoon at the Executive Mansion will be for both ladies and gentlemen.

Secretary of State Palmer has issued 1,500 invitations to the inaugural exercises in the Assembly Chamber, which is now being put in readiness for the occasion. The members' desks and chairs have been removed, and a large platform has been erected, which occupies the space between the massive pillars each side of the Speaker's desk. The inaugural party will enter from the Speaker's room.

THE SPEAKERSHIP CONTEST

HAMILTON FISH'S FORCES AUGMENTED BY FIVE MEMBERS.

He Does Not Believe that Any Name but His Own Will Be Presented to the Republican Caucus.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 24.—"I now have 68 votes," said Hamilton Fish, Jr., candidate for the Assembly Speakership, to-night. "Last week I made public a list of the members who had pledged themselves to vote for me, and that list snowed that I would have 63 votes. Since making that list public I have been promised five more votes. I cannot at this time tell the names of these five members, as they have requested me not to do so.

"I really do not think that there will be more than one name presented to the caucus, and I am confident that that name will be mine. When the day rolls around Mr. Malby and the other candidates will find that they cannot muster more than thirty votes. I would not be surprised if the number fell short of that. I do not think that Mr. Malby will allow his name to be presented when he realizes that such a condition exists, if, indeed, he does not realize it now. I am rather inclined to think that he is not being deceived at all, but that he is 'bluffing' by making claims which he knows are without foundation.

"They will find before the caucus that they cannot make a combination which will defeat me. The opposition will not only be unable to poll more than thirty votes, but a number who are now pledged to some of the other candidates will vote for me as second choice.

"I notice that Mr. Howe of Tioga says that he never gave me a pledge and that his name was placed in the list of my supporters without his sanction. I have never claimed that Mr. Howe would vote for me. His name was published in one list by a New-York newspaper, but was placed there by the reporter and not by me. The name of Mr. Wilds of New-York was also placed in my list of supporters by mistake. I have never claimed that he would vote for me.

"I notice in a New-York paper that Mr. Malby said on Sunday that on the day before, Saturday, Mr. Gray of Duteness had promised to vote for him. Mr. Malby must be mistaken. Mr. Gray came to Albany Friday and I saw him Saturday night at the Albany Club. He then told me that he would support me. He went home Saturday night, and I do not understand how he could have seen him.

"Mr. Malby claims the support of Mr. Clark of Ontario. Mr Clark has been to my office in New-York City and pledged himself to me and has several times since then written me. Mr. Cutler of Rockland was at my office only last week and reiterated his statement that he would support me. He expressed surprise that Mr. Malby claimed that he was for him."

The active fight in the canvass for the Speakership of the Assembly will not concentrate in this city until the latter part of this week. Candidate George R. Malby spent last night here, and left for his home to-day to spend Christmas. He had scarcely vacated his headquarters room, No. 454 in the Delavan House, since his arrival here.

Candidate Hamilton Fish, Jr., who has taken up his residence here for the Winter, entered the Delavan and secured parlors Nos. 57, 58, and 59 for the campaign. He said that he would open his headquarters on Saturday. Candidate Danforth E. Ainsworth, who asserts that he and Mr. Malby hold the key to the situation, has secured Parlor No. 453, which is close by Mr. Malby's, and in the opposite part of the house to that of Mr. Fish.

Very few legislators have taken rooms for the Winter yet. Ashley W. Cole, private secretary of the Governor-elect, because of the inadequate room in the Executive Mansion, has secured apartments at the Antwerp, which is opposite the Capitol.

A CHICAGO REPUBLICAN INDICTED

Charged with Perjury in Giving Testimony About Election Frauds.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—The Grand Jury today continued its investigation of the election outrages and returned a true bill against Henry Haufiaire, Secretary of the Republican Precinct Club in the Twenty-ninth Ward, charging perjury in testimony given before the jury last Saturday.

He swore that no reward had been given him by the Democrats, and it is alleged he is wearing a suit of clothes which the Democrats of the First Ward gave him for work done for their party on election day.

It also is alleged that his story told the jury was false.

Will Not Pass Christmas in Jail.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—President Debs and the other Directors of the American Railway Union will have a chance to spend Christmas with their families. Judge Woods, this morning, extended the stay of sentence to Jan. 8. At the request of defendants' counsel he also modified his original order so as to make the sentences cumulative instead of concurrent, the sentence in the Government case to begin Jan. 8, and in the Santa Fé when the Government sentences shall have expired.

From Saratoga to Washington.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Dec. 24.—John T. Dillon has tendered his resignation as Village Clerk, he having been appointed by Secretary of War Lamont as Chief of the Correspondence Bureau of the War Department from Jan. 1.

Dinner to Recorder Smyth.

A dinner will be given to Recorder Smyth by those who have had official relations with him in the criminal courts. It will take place at the Waldorf, Thursday evening next.

MR. CROKER IS ANGRY

He Issues a Challenge to Congressman W. Bourke Cockran.

MAY ASK A PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Says "the Man of Brains" Has Misrepresented Him and Has Been Ungrateful to Tammany Hall.

Ever since the election it has been apparent that the strained feeling between Richard Croker, formerly the leader of Tammany Hall, and Congressman W. Bourke Cockran had become intensified.

Stories have been printed in a city newspaper giving alleged inside facts about affairs in Tammany Hall. Mr. Croker has reached the conclusion that Mr. Cockran was responsible for them, and now he openly challenges Mr. Cockran to meet him before the Committee of Sixty, or Executive Committee, of Tammany Hall, for the purpose of giving him a full opportunity to make any criticism he may see fit upon his (Mr. Croker's) management of Tammany and its affairs, and then and there to be answered in full by the former chief.

That such a step would be taken by Mr. Croker has been known in the last few days to only a few persons, and it will create a sensation among all politicians.

When seen at his office yesterday by a reporter for The New-York Times Mr. Croker had this to say:

"I have become satisfied that certain publications about the Tammany Hall organization and myself made since the last election have been inspired by Cockran, and I now have no hesitation in saying that I believe he has been going around corners to talk about me, and acting in a way that sometimes leads men to be termed informers. Now, I submit that it would be manifestly more manly and dignified for him to come right before the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall and say what he has to say.

"He has been termed, or terms himself, the man of brains. Now, if this man of brains has got the manhood, let him accept this challenge and come before the committee.

"I will go back to one more meeting to meet him and discuss these matters with him.

"I expect to go to Florida in about ten days, and I hope to have the pleasure of meeting him before the committee before then. Let us see if he can make good the attacks he has made.

"I understand that he is to give a great reception in Washington before he leaves there. I know that the committee, if he comes before it, will give him even a greater reception than that one will be—one that he will remember longer, and one that will make a deeper and more lasting impression upon him.

"I would like to have the committee appoint him the Chairman of an investigating committee to look into all these affairs that he has been talking about.

"He has told people that I had to leave Tammany Hall. Now, I want this man of brains to make a thorough examination of all the affairs of the organization when I was the so-called leader of it.

"If he refuses to come before the committee, the next time I meet him, no matter where it is, I will demand a personal explanation from him.

"I hope that the Committee of Sixty will hold a meeting soon—certainly before I go away. I have been waiting patiently for such a meeting in order that I may present myself and ask for an explanation before it from the man of brains. As Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, he is still a member of the Executive Committee.

"If he knows so much, let him come and tell the committee to which he is indebted for so much of the prominence he once enjoyed. And let me also say that if he knows of anything that is wrong let him go before this present Senate investigating committee and tell all he knows."

"Mr. Croker," asked the reporter, "what was the original cause of the differences between yourself and Mr. Cockran?"

"That is generally known. He was disappointed because he was not supported by the organization for United States Senator in 1893, when Edward Murphy, Jr., of Troy was nominated to succeed Senator Hiscock. He was also disappointed because he was not renominated for Congress this year. He could not have been elected.

"He is not a resident of this city. He ran away from his district just as he has run away from some of his friends.

"He lives at Sands Point, L. I. I do not know that he was ever in his district since his election.

"Is it any wonder that one gets sick of politics when you have to deal with such characters? Such things are the disagreeable features of politics. Cockran never amounted to anything as a politician. He was like a Western tornado—all wind.

"Of all the members of Tammany who are under obligations to the organization this man has proved himself the most ungrateful for favors obtained. He never contributed one cent to his own election or to the campaign fund of the Democratic Party.

"He claims to have done great things for Tammany. If he was so useful to it, why does he not take hold now, when it is in need of men who can be useful, and not be playing to the galleries?

"I am told that he would not interest himself for the Democratic Party this year unless he had assurances that he would be the next candidate for the United States Senate in case of Senator Hill's election as Governor."

A QUARREL OF LONG STANDING.

An Outgrowth of the Election of Mr. Murphy as United States Senator.

The quarrel between Mr. Croker and Mr. Cockran is one of long standing.

So far as the public knows, it began about the time when Edward Murphy, Jr., then Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, was named by his friends as the candidate for United States Senator to succeed Frank Hiscock. This was in the latter part of 1892.

Mr. Cockran had been elected to Congress from the Twelfth Congressional District in 1891. The Legislature of this State had gone Democratic in 1890. That is, a Democratic Assembly had been chosen, and the Senate, through the efforts of Hill and Maynard, was already Democratic.

Mr. Cockran was then the choice for Senator of many of those who thought that Mr. Murphy should not be sent to the United States Senate. Mr. Croker had pledged himself to support Mr. Murphy for the Senatorship in 1892, but Gov. Hill decided to take the place himself, and he did so. Mr. Croker was then out of the city. He was abroad. When the opportunity to elect a United States Senator came in the early part of 1893, Mr. Croker, standing by his original promise to Mr. Murphy, declared for him and did all in his power to secure his election. Mr. Cockran would have accepted the Tammany support for United States Senator, but he did not receive it.

Since then the relations between Mr. Cockran and Mr. Croker have been becoming more strained and more difficult of satisfactory adjustment. Mr. Croker retired from the management of Tammany Hall in the Spring of the year. After this an effort was made by some of Mr. Cockran's friends in Tammany to secure his active co-operation with the affairs of the organization. They succeeded to the extent that he agreed to go to the Democratic State Convention as a Tammany Hall delegate, and at it he was the main factor in causing the wonderful stampede to Hill when the question of naming a candidate for Governor came up.

After his return to this city Mr. Cockran declared that he could not be a candidate for re-election to Congress. At this time he said that he proposed to devote all his energies in the campaign to the election of Senator Hill as Governor. He made several speeches throughout the State, but he did not speak at all in this city. He did not enter Tammany Hall during this year's campaign. Neither did he say a word in any way about its local candidates. Perhaps the fact that ex-Mayor Grant and he fell out long ago might have had something to do with this. But, however this may be, it is a fact that not once during the local campaign of 1894 did Tammany's greatest orator, Mr. Cockran, say one word in commendation of Tammany's candidates.

Both Mr. Cockran and Mr. Croker were re-elected Sachems of the Tammany Society early this year. Mr. Croker's attitude at this election was one of absolute non-interference so far as Mr. Cockran was concerned. Neither of them ever qualified as Sachems.

MR. COCKRAN DECLINES TO TALK

Will Not Notice Mr. Croker's Utterances in Any Way.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Congressman W. Bourke Cockran was returning from a dinner party to-night, when he heard of the interview with Mr. Croker, and later he was furnished with a copy of Mr. Croker's remarks. After reading the remarks carefully, he wrote out this statement:

"I decline to be drawn into a controversy with the author of such stuff or to notice it in any way."

This was all that Mr. Cockran would say on the subject. He said, however, that he should not leave town for several days.

A TAMMANY REVOLT THREATENED

Members Anxious to Know When the Executive Committee Will Meet.

The great question now among Tammany men is: "When is the Executive Committee to meet?"

A reporter for The New-York Times asked Mayor Gilroy yesterday, after the Croker interview came out, when a meeting would be called. He said that he had not the slightest idea. When asked if he cared to say anything about Mr. Croker's challenge to Mr. Cockran, he said that he did not. He would not discuss any phase of the question.

Chairman James J. Martin of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall said, when asked when a meeting was to be held, that he did not know. It has been the usual custom of Tammany to meet either just before or just after Christmas to arrange for the regular annual primaries of the organization. So far as could be learned yesterday, no meeting has been called as yet. It cannot be denied that Mr. Croker has a large number of personal friends in this committee, and it is wholly within the range of probability now that, if a meeting is not called immediately, in view of Mr. Croker's wishes, such a meeting will be demanded by a majority of its members.

A conspicuous member of the committee said yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"If we do not meet within a week we might as well disband."

A well-founded rumor has been in circulation for a few days past that the Executive Committee would meet either Thursday or Friday of this week.

Tammany was never so near an internal revolt as it is to-day.

PERHAPS THE SHEARMAN MURDERER

An Arrest Under Curious Circumstances, at West Salamanca.

SALAMANCA, N. Y., Dec. 24.—A man has been arrested at West Salamanca who is suspected of being the murderer of the Shearmans, at Busti, over a week ago. He appeared at that village a week ago yesterday, and took up his abode with Nell Duke, a woman of ill repute. Soon after the woman asked to be put in the village lock-up, because she was "afraid of that murderer." The next morning the stranger, who gave his name as George W. Depew of Warren, Penn., was arrested and locked up. When searched there were found on his person a bunch of skeleton keys, a file and razor wrapped in a handkerchief that had every indication of being covered with blood and washed in cold water without soap. He only had $2 in money, and said that he was on his way from Bradford to Elmira.

The woman went to the river bridge Saturday, and, putting a large stone in her bosom, jumped into the river, but was rescued. Her only reason was, "That murderer! oh! that murderer!" In her affidavit she testifies to some things that Depew told in her house, which makes it appear that the murderer or murderers of these two helpless women will now be brought to justice. Additional facts from Jamestown help to fix the case more strongly.

Hanged Himself in a Cellar.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Dec. 24.—Andrew Oslen of Florence hanged himself last night. Sitting upon a tin wash boiler in the cellar of his house, he put a noose around his neck, telling his wife he would make her a Christmas present of his dead body. His wife had frequently heard such threats from him, and consequently gave them no heed. A few hours afterward she went into the cellar and found that, in trying to arise, her husband had kicked the wash boiler from under him and being unable to help himself, had strangled to death. Mrs. Oslen cut the body down at once and summoned a physician, but the life of her husband was extinct.

Wrecked by the Rails Spreading.

MORGANTOWN, West Va., Dec. 24.—The Pittsburg and Fairmont passenger train due here at 11:30 A. M. was wrecked by spreading rails one mile from here at noon. The tender, the baggage car, and the mail car turned over. Some of the baggage was burned by an overturned stove, and Baggage Master McBeth was rescued from suffocation by Postal Clerk Simpson. Traffic was delayed eight hours. No one was badly hurt.

Three Young Men Drown.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 24.—At St. Paul Park this afternoon, Mathew Uhl, aged nineteen, and his two cousins, Frank and Alphonso Landers, aged nineteen and twenty-two years, were drowned while skating. Uhl and Frank Landers fell into an airhole. Alphonso Landers went to the rescue, when he, too, was drawn into the river and drowned.

The River Gives Up Its Dead.

NYACK, N. Y., Dec. 24.—The body of a man was found in the Hudson River at this place this morning by George Barrett, a fisherman. The body was well dressed and the face and neck bore marks which might indicate foul play. In his pockets were several letters bearing the name of John Healey, Glens Falls, N. Y.

Robbery Near Police Headquarters.

Pursch & Wiener, clothiers, who occupy the second loft of a building on the northwest corner of Houston and Mulberry Streets, opposite Police Headquarters, discovered yesterday that they had been robbed of thirty-eight pairs of trousers. A detective is looking for the thieves.

CHARGES BY MRS. GREEN

She Says Threats and Attempts to Kill Her Have Been Made.

AVERS HER FATHER WAS POISONED

Her Aunt, Too, She Says, Met the Same Fate—Claims Executors Have Kept $2,000,000—Mr. Barling Denies It.

No investor in Wall Street attends more strictly to business than Hetty Green.

It is her particular business to lend money on mortgages, and she looks after all of it herself, seeking the aid of nobody, unless legal complications arise that require settlement in the courts. Her husband sometimes assists her in a purely advisory capacity. He is seventy years old, weighs more than 250 pounds, and it is exceedingly difficult for him to get about. He spends most of his time at the Union Club.

Just as Mrs. Green was finishing a loan transaction yesterday afternoon, in the office of a bank near Pine Street, a reporter for The New-York Times asked her if it was true, as reported, that she was in mortal fear of her life. Mrs. Green looked up in surprise.

"Well," she said, "I really cannot say anything. I have been told not to, you know. It will all come out at the trial."

"But, Mrs. Green, it has been said that you believe that your father and your aunt were murdered, and that you are actually afraid to live in one house for any length of time, because you are convinced that people are conspiring to kill you. Is that true?"

"I cannot say anything about it," persisted Mrs. Green. "If my son were here now, he would invite you to dinner and give you all the facts."

"Where is your son?"

"He is in Texas."

The prospect of the interview and the dinner suddenly became exceedingly remote. Fortunately, Mrs. Green's lawyer, W. H. Stayton, came in at this moment, and after a whispered conversation with him, Mrs. Green grew a little more communicative.

If this much-talked-about multi-millionaire was in her everyday gown yesterday the stories about her not wearing clothing enough to keep her warm are untrue. She was not fashionably dressed, as things go nowadays, but she was certainly comfortably and seasonably clad. She wore a dark green dress, a heavy cloth cape, and black gloves. If there was any pretension to fashion at all, it was in the rather dainty little bonnet specked with violets that was perched over her carefully-brushed iron-gray hair. Almost at the outset of the conversation, something led her to say: "Well, I am sixty years old, you know."

She certainly did not look it. Many a woman of forty-five would be glad to appear as young as Mrs. Green did yesterday; and when she hurried across the room to talk to a lawyer who had called to see her, she stepped as sprightly as any woman of forty.

"Is it true, Mrs. Green, that threats have been made on your life, and that attempts have been made to poison you by people who have an interest in getting you out of the way?" she was asked.

"Yes, it is true."

"Have you ever been approached or threatened in the street?"

"Yes, many times."

"Why did you not appeal for protection?"

"I understood well enough where the attacks, if such they may be called, came from. I invariably traced them to the hostile executor and trustees of my father's estate. I am no enemy of the poor people—the people one ordinarily meets in the streets. They would never attack me. I could go everywhere unmolested, at all times, if it were not for the devices of people who have an interest in annoying me.

"The newspapers have printed no end of stuff about my going around with a little black bag with a million or two of cash or securities in it. I am convinced that those stories were set afloat by the people I refer to, in expectation that I should be attacked or murdered for my money.

"Now, here is the bag, [opening it.] You may see for yourself that it contains nothing but letters, the accumulation of correspondence that I get in my business affairs during the day. I always attend to my own correspondence. As a matter of fact, I never carry more than a dollar or two about with me."

Intends to Get Every Penny.

"How much money do you claim that the executors have kept back from you?"

"About $2,000,000, and I mean to get every penny of it. But you will find it all out at the trial, which will be resumed next month."

"But is has progressed very slowly so far."

"Yes; but we mean to have it move along faster hereafter. The trouble has been to get these men to testify; and there were accounts extending back nearly thirty years to be carefully examined."

"Are you going to attend the hearing yourself?"

"I have never missed a session yet."

"Is it likely to come out at this hearing that you believe that your father and your aunt were murdered?"

"I cannot say what is likely to come out. I do believe that they were put out of the way by people who wanted to get control of the property. This suit is for the accounting of money, but I do not know what may be introduced."

Mrs. Green was not disposed to talk any more just then. The executor and trustees whom she implicates in her remarkable statements say that she is crazy. She certainly talked rationally enough yesterday afternoon—quietly, convincingly, and without the slightest show of vindictiveness. She did a great deal of business yesterday, and was as keen and shrewd in making her bargains as ever she was in her life.

From another source additional details of Mrs. Green's strange story were learned. It appears that she has embodied the statements given above, and many others, in the form of an affidavit, which, if it is not produced somehow during his contest over the property, will be filed with her will to be made public at that time. In substance this affidavit sets forth the following:

Hetty Green's family were old residents of New-Bedford. Her grandfather, Gideon Howland, was a trader and whaler who accumulated a handsome fortune. Her mother, Hattie Howland-Robinson, was an accomplished woman. It is to her mother's sister

WHEN A MAN WAKES UP.

Unpleasant Experiences That Spoil His Temper and the Flavor of His Breakfast.

You wake up on a cold, gloomy morning, and, unless you are different from most of us, you wish you could sleep a little longer. But it won't do; business calls you. You shiver as you stand in the cold air of your bedroom, and, while you are dressing yourself, you cough three or four times.

If you hurry at your toilet the cough comes on again, and when you go out into the street after breakfast, you have another paroxysm.

Are you on the verge of galloping consumption? Not a bit of it. But causes you may not have been conscious of have weakened your whole body, and the cough is nature's call for reinforcements.

Because it is not a melodious call is no reason why it should be neglected. A body tried by sudden changes of temperature is best protected not by overshoes and mufflers alone, but also by a medicinal stimulant of guaranteed purity.

The people who wrap and bundle themselves may hack and sneeze all Winter. Those who use Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey are rewarded for their prudence by freedom from coughs, sore throats, and attendant miseries.

Not because Duffy's Pure Malt acts exclusively on the throat and lungs. Every organ in the body feels its helpful influence. Free from the least taint of foreign matter, it is never confounded with common whiskies, and it is not necessary to explain that Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is prepared both for family and medicinal purposes.

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side at once. It was a startling story that the helpless man had to unfold. He was weak in mind and knew that he was in the clutches of some conspiracy. He was still able to confide his suspicions to his wife. He told her that he was sure he was the victim of a band of conspirators, who were poisoning him to get his money.

He warned her that the same conspirators would seek to injure her. He besought her to take all possible precautions to protect herself, and made her promise that she would renew her engagement to Mr. Green, which she had broken off and renewed again several times. Finally the father died, and his property, which is now the direct cause of litigation, passed into the hands of the executors and trustees. While Hetty was in New-York attending her father's funeral her Aunt Howland was taken suddenly ill, and died before the girl could get back to New-Bedford.

Concerning Her Father's Death.

Mrs. Green, in the affidavit referred to, expresses the firm belief that undue influence was used with both her father and her aunt in the disposition of their property, and that both of them were poisoned. She calls upon a Mrs. Price, eighty years old, who now lives in New-Bedford, as a witness to this belief so far as her aunt is concerned. Mrs. Green's lawyer, Mr. Stayton, says that he has been to New-Bedford, seen Mrs. Price, and that she amply verifies the story told by Mrs. Green.

It is set forth in this affidavit that solely because she had a firm belief in this conspiracy against her life by people who had control of her property, Mrs. Green has been afraid to live in one house for any length of time. She claims to have discovered poison and ground glass in her food. She has lived in hotels and boarding houses under assumed names to avoid detection. At present she is in an up-town hotel with her daughter. Her nominal home is in Bellow's Falls, Vt., but she does not spend much time there. She said yesterday that she liked to be near New-York and attend to business.

New-Yorkers know very little about Hetty Green's daughter, Sophia, but she will be one of the richest heiresses in this town some day. Hetty Green has only two children—Edward H., who is in the railroad business in Texas, and the daughter, Sophia. In business matters Mrs. Green follows her son's advice almost absolutely. He knows all about her investments in Chicago and in this city. As a matter of fact, she has not more than $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 invested hereabouts, but she has nearly $35,000,000 invested in property in the West. A friend who ought to know estimated Hetty Green's wealth yesterday at $40,000,000. It is a mistake to call her the richest woman in America. She is not.

Sophia Green, who goes everywhere with her mother, is a tall, handsome girl about twenty-three years old. Her health is not strong enough to admit of her going into society very much, although she is on visiting terms with Mrs. Astor and Mrs. Paran Stevens. Her closest friend is Miss Annie Leary, a sister of the late Arthur Leary. She is a studious girl and an accomplished musician.

What the Other Lawyers Say.

The lawyers who are defending Mrs. Green's suits against the administrators of her father's property declined to discuss the matter in detail yesterday, but they furnished the following statement for publication:

Edward Mott Robinson, in his lifetime, was a client of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate; he died June 14, 1865. Henry A. Barling, Abner H. Davis, and Edward D. Mandell are named in the will as executors and trustees, and we have since been their counsel. So far as we know, Mr. Barling, Mr. Davis, and Mr. Mandell have at all times been faithful to their duties as executors and trustees.

The litigations now going on are in actions begun against Mrs. Hetty Howland Robinson Green and others simply to present the accounts of the executors and trustees and have them judicially settled. The examination of the accounts is pending before Mr. Henry H. Anderson as referee. The proceedings have been pressed in behalf of our client, Mr. Barling, and will be to the end.

"The statements published in the newspapers of the 23d inst., in so far as they, by direct statement or by innuendo, impute any wrongdoing or neglect to Mr. Barling or the other executors or trustees, are untrue. None of the delays that have taken place in this litigation are owing to anything that Mr. Barling has done or desired.

EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN.

Henry A. Barling flatly contradicted yesterday, almost every statement made by Mrs. Green, both in her affidavit on which the suit is based, and in the affidavit referring to the deaths of her father and her aunt. He produced the following note, which he said he had received from Hetty Robinson the day after her father died:

Gentlemen: I have to request that you will answer any question Mr. E. H. Green will ask you about my father's business and affairs. I wish you, gentlemen, to consult Mr. Green when advice is required. Yours truly, HETTY ROBINSON.

June 15, 1865."

When this note was shown to Mrs. Green yesterday by a reporter for The New-York Times, she said that it was intended simply as a letter introducing Mr. Green to the executors as her intended husband. She had renewed her engagement with him immediately after her father's death, and desired him to understand fully all arrangements about the investment and management of the property. She declared that Mr. Green has been kept in complete ignorance of the doings of the other executors of her father's will, and that he has refused to sign their statement of accounts, which has been submitted to the referee.

Calls the Expenditures Reckless.

The reporter tried in vain to get hold of a copy of this statement, but here are a few items given from memory by Mrs. Green's lawyer, Mr. Stayton, after he had left his office for the day:

Fees to lawyers	$90,000
To executors as commissions	60,000
Office rent	12,000
Incidentals, telegrams, &c.	1,000
Improving Chicago property	166,000

Mr. Stayton failed to remember any more, but he gave some interesting information as to the manner in which the executors spent the money. Several thousand dollars were spent in "improving the morals of the City of Chicago," which meant that it was paid to local legislators for assisting in procuring improvements on property in which Mrs. Green and the executors had a joint interest.

One of the trustees, Mr. Mandell of New-Bedford, has not been in town for two years, so far as Mr. Stayton could ascertain; yet in that time he drew more than $80,000 in "commissions and other emoluments."

"It has been impossible," said Mr. Stayton, "to get him to come to this city to testify as a witness in the suit. About the only important witness so far has been Mr. Barling. There have been a great many accounts to go over, and it has been slow work."

"How much money do you estimate you should have received from the executors?"

"We estimate that the interest due to Mrs. Green should have been at least three-quarters of a million dollars, but we have received only $234,000, and it has cost $421,000 to get that $234,000.

"Have you any idea where the money has gone?"

"In reckless expenditure and bad investments. About $50,000 was paid in clerk hire, Mr. Barling's son being one of the principal clerks. Money was squandered like water over the Chicago property. They spent $166,000 in improvements which did not improve at all the property belonging to Mrs. Green, but was for the interest of some of the executors and trustees, who individually owned adjoining property. They laid out expensive roads and planted trees. This did not help Mrs. Green at all, because her property was sold in bulk, but it vastly helped the property in the neighborhood. We are not anything like finished with the accounts of the executors yet, and then we have the accounts of the trustees to go through. It is going to be an interesting piece of business before we are through with it."

"Do you know anything about the affidavit in which Mrs. Green swears that she believes her father and her aunt were poisoned, and that her own life is in imminent danger?"

"Yes, I know all about it."

"Do you believe it?"

"I know only what she tells me, and much of that is corroborated by the old lady in New-Bedford. I am convinced that Mrs. Green believes it."

Henry A. Barling, who is the only surviving executor of the Robinson estate, is very angry because this publicity has been given all at once to a suit which has been permitted to smolder for nearly three years. He says that it is he, and not Mrs. Green, who is bringing the suit for an accounting. He declares that Mr. Robinson's fortune was less than half what his daughter believes it was, and that instead of paying her only $334,000 income he has paid her $2,300,000, deducting only the legal commissions for collection.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Statement Showing the Present Condition of Pacific Mail.

C. P. Huntington, President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, has received from William Mahl, his chief financial officer, a statement showing the operations of the company for the six months ending Oct. 31, 1894, as follows; Earnings of Atlantic line, $87,896; from Panama line, $988,784; transpacific line, $673,622; other income, $191,040; total, $1,941,343; total expenses, $1,143,624; earnings over expenses, $383,691; reserved for general and extraordinary repairs of steamers, $75,000; net earnings, $308,691.

The total value of the property and assets on Oct. 31, 1894, was $9,643,005. The total capital stock and liabilities aggregated $20,658,523, leaving an excess of liabilities over assets of $11,015,518. The company has no bonds outstanding. Mr. Mahl says:

"Eliminating from the assets and liabilities those of a contingent character, the current and deferred assets of the company on Oct. 31, 1894, are $245,310.21 greater than the liabilities of the same character. On April 30, 1893, the current and deferred liabilities exceeded the assets of similar character in the sum of $776,740.21, so that there has been practically an improvement in the financial condition of the company, as between April 30, 1893, and Oct. 31, 1894, amounting to $1,022,050.42. The item of loans and bills payable, which on Oct. 31, 1894, amounted to $250,000, has since then been reduced in the sum of $100,000, leaving outstanding on Dec. 15 only $150,000. With the cash on hand in New-York, London, and San Francisco, which on Dec. 15, 1894, amounted to $98,336.59, and the proceeds from the sale of the $57,000 railway bonds, the company has about enough on hand to pay off the remaining outstanding loans."

East-bound Freight Shipments.

There was a slight falling off in the east-bound shipments of dead freight out of Chicago last week. The total tonnage for the week was 39,887, as against 40,486 the previous week and 77,019 the same week last year. The Lake Shore Road carried 6,158 tons, Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 5,011 tons, the Wabash 4,783 tons, Pan Handle 4,712, Baltimore and Ohio 4,051, Grand Trunk 3,377, Erie Railway 4,399, "Big Four" 2,852, Nickel Plate 2,230, and Michigan Central 2,314.

Gifts from President Hill.

James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad, has sent to Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank, and George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank, each a Christmas present of a magnificent bull buffalo's head, mounted. The heads, which are uncommonly large and fine specimens, were taken from old buffaloes in President Hill's private herd, which the keepers found it necessary to shoot.

Atchison Plan Discussed.

The members of the Atchison Joint Reorganization Committee met again yesterday and continued their discussion of the skeleton plan of reorganization which has been framed upon suggestions received from various sources. If the features of this plan meet with the approval of the committee, it is probable that some public announcement will be officially made within a week or ten days. Secretary Herman Kobbe said yesterday that nothing had been agreed upon as yet.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—A dispatch from New-Haven says that the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad has just placed orders with the Keith Manufacturing Company and a Worcester car builder for freight cars amounting to more than $140,000. The orders call for 1,000 standard box and 100 standard coal cars of the Pratt type. They will cost $700 each.

—An order has been issued to the Lake Shore passenger conductors instructing them that in every case where mileage books are presented the holder must sign his name and if the signatures do not agree the books must be taken up and the fare must be collected.

—A permanent organization of the new Freight Bureau Commission in Charleston, S. C., was effected yesterday by the election of Alderman George W. Williams, Jr., as Chairman.

—The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway for the third week of December were $494,270; for the corresponding week of 1893, $582,100; decrease, $87,830.

—C. H. R. Triebels has been appointed to succeed George D. McCreary as a member of the Lehigh Valley Stockholders' Committee. Mr. McCreary resigned.

—G. W. Duback has been appointed Assistant General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Rock Island Road, in place of G. L. Rhodes, resigned.

—All railway lines in the Central Traffic Association will advance freight rates on dry goods west-bound 15 cents per 100 pounds on Jan. 1.

—Canadian Pacific earnings for the week ending the 21st inst. were $316,000, against $326,000 for the same period last year, a decrease of $10,000.

—President W. L. Bull, of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad, says that that company does not contemplate any extensions just yet.

—Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, the London representative of British holders of Central Pacific securities, is now in San Francisco.

—An entirely new set of tickets is to be put in use by the passenger department of the New-York Central Railroad.

—Joseph Pool of New-York is President of the new Pittsburg, Brady's Bend and Lake Erie Railway Company.

—The stock and bonds of the Southern Railway Company have been listed on the London Stock Exchange.

Injured by a Sewer Gas Explosion.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—While City Sewer Inspectors were in the subway at La Salle and Adams Streets this morning there was a terrific explosion of gas, followed by a sheet of flame rising twenty feet from the ground. D. McFlannigan of 52 Boston Avenue, who caused the accident by lighting a candle, had his face and hands burned; Edward Sullivan of 63 Edgemont Avenue, was burned internally by inhaling flame, and had his face and hands burned; Foreman John Costello of Baltimore Avenue, South Chicago, was burned on his face and hands. The ground was shaken violently, and the crowd of pedestrians was thrown into temporary panic.

Raided a Dance and Beer Hall.

The Rev. Mr. Schanatze of 351 East Seventy-seventh Street complained to Capt. Strauss of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station that he was disturbed frequently by loud revelry from the saloon of Paul Roth, at 1,383 First Avenue. A rear hall of the saloon is close to the pastor's study.

Two policemen entered the place Sunday and found about forty men and women dancing and drinking. The proprietor and the barkeeper were arrested. Both were held in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday for violating the excise and Sunday laws.

Accused of Killing His Wife.

MORGANTOWN, West Va., Dec. 24.—Sheriff Hare arrested David Musgrove today at his home, ten miles from here, on the charge of murdering his wife on the night of Dec. 13. The woman was found in Indian Head Creek, was buried, but exhumed, and a post-mortem examination indicated that she had been beaten, and then choked to death. Musgrove and his wife had quarreled for many years.

The F. & M.

Schaefer Brewing Co.'s Special Holiday Brew

On Draught at all Customers.
Bottled at the Brewery.
For Family, Hotel, and Export Trade.
Park Ave., 50th to 51st St., New York.

WANTED TO BUNKO THE SHERIFF

"Do I Look Like a Guy?" Asked Mr. Buttling When He Had Read a Letter from a Green-Goods Man.

Sheriff William J. Buttling of Kings County, in reading his mail yesterday, was surprised at one letter, which had been posted in Station P of the New-York Post Office. It began as follows:

"Dear Sir: No doubt you have received letters similar to this before from parties who pretend to be in possession of "a very superior article of its kind," and "something that would enable you to get rich safely and rapidly." Should you consider the matter favorably and telegraph me, as per inclosed slip, I will at once forward the necessary information where and how to meet and know me, and will also put you in possession of more convincing facts relative to this business. The following prices hold good on the first deal only: $450 will buy $5,000, $700 will buy $10,000, $1,200 will buy $20,000, $2,000 will buy $40,000, $5,000 will buy $100,000.

The letter states that the writer has been in the employ of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department, and insists upon a personal interview with the Sheriff, and that all correspondence be carried on by telegraph. The address given is "F. L. Thompson, Westchester station, Westchester County, N. Y."

It dawned upon the Sheriff that a green-goods agent wanted him for a customer. He looked at his Under Sheriff, Robert J. Sedgwick, and said:

"Do I look like a guy, Bob? Do I look like a hayseed?"

He was informed that he did not, and he said that any green-goods man who took him for a jay was mistaken.

DEATH OF NATHANIEL SANDS

He Once Fought Tweed and then Accepted Office from Him.

The death of Nathaniel Sands, which occurred on Saturday at his home, 124 East Fifty-seventh Street, at the age of seventy-four years, recalls to the minds of New-Yorkers memories of the Tweed Ring.

It was in the year 1866 that Mr. Sands first appeared before the public in the guise of a reformer. His untiring and vigorous efforts in behalf of the Taxpayers' Association, organized to forestall the corruptions of the Tweed Ring, then rising into power, and the emphatic way in which he denounced the members of the ring as thieves elicited great praise for him from such men as Peter Cooper, who became his warm friend.

Such was the effect of his denunciation that Tweed began to fear his power, and offered him the position of Tax Commissioner, at $10,000 a year, an offer which Mr. Sands promptly accepted. He attempted to silence the reproaches of the Taxpayers' Association by saying that he had accepted the position merely for the purpose of introducing honest methods into the Tax Department, but subsequent events showed this to be a lame explanation. In 1871 he was instrumental in getting the Legislature to pass a bill allowing the various debts of the city and county to be consolidated and refunded in a new issue of bonds.

An agreement was made between Controller Connolly and Sands that the latter should negotiate for all bonds, receiving a commission of one-half of 1 per cent. He only had time to dispose of $15,400,000 worth of 4½ per cent. bonds, for which he received $75,000, when the Tweed ring was broken up.

While the city was endeavoring to recover this money from Sands, he was in prison. He was not released until a judgment was finally given in his favor. Since that time he had lived quietly.

MORE CONTESTS BEGUN IN VIRGINIA

Notice Served by Two More Candidates Who Were Declared Beaten.

PETERSBURG, Va., Dec. 24.—R. T. Thorp of Mecklenburg County, who was the Republican candidate for Congress from the Fourth District of Virginia at the election held on the 6th of November last, today through his attorneys served notice of contest on William B. McKenney of this city, the Democratic candidate, to whom the certificate of election was awarded. The ground of the contest is that the returns, which were counted as canvassed in favor of Mr. McKenney in several of the voting places are incorrect, illegal, false, and fraudulent.

ROANOKE, Va., Dec. 24.—Col. J. Hampton Hoge has served notice of contest on Major Peter J. Otey, who has received the certificate of election as Congressman from the Sixth District.

American and Foreign Shipping.

The volume for 1895 of "The Record of American and Foreign Shipping," which is the twenty-seventh annual issue of this valuable register and classification of shipping, is now being delivered to subscribers. "The Record" contains full reports and particulars of about 18,000 vessels of all classes and nationalities; rules for the construction and classification of iron, steel, and wooden vessels; rules for the construction and survey of steam machinery and boilers for vessels; provisions for the installation of electric lighting and power apparatus on shipboard, and much other valuable information of special importance to underwriters and all firms or persons interested in shipping. A valuable feature of the work is found in its complete list of shipbuilders, dry docks, marine railways, &c., throughout the United States. Its rules for the construction of iron and steel vessels are indorsed by the United States Navy Department. The work is approved and indorsed by the important boards of underwriters in the United States, and is accepted by merchants and underwriters throughout the world as a standard register and classification of shipping. The publication office is 37 William Street.

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Extract teeth and replace artificial teeth positively without pain. By our improved method of gold crowning teeth and inserting teeth without plates we duplicate nature as near as possible, and at a cost not exceeding the old-time plate work. Call and see specimens and get estimates free.

HE MAY BE JACOBS'S SON

A 17-Year-Old Boy Learns that the Ex-Senator Was His Father.

ALWAYS KNOWN AS WILLIAM WARREN

Cared For from Babyhood by a Brooklyn Policeman and His Wife—Determined to Find Who His Mother Was.

There is in Brooklyn a boy of seventeen who up to three weeks ago believed he was William Warren. He has been informed that ex-State Senator John C. Jacobs was his father, and he is endeavoring to ascertain who his mother was.

William Warren lives with William Jones at 147 Grand Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Jones is a policeman, and is attached to the Bedford Avenue Precinct. Mrs. Jones was formerly Elizabeth Warren, and up to three weeks ago, William Warren believed that Mrs. Jones was his sister. Mrs. Warren, who William believed was his mother, died about ten years ago, and her daughter, Elizabeth, has taken care of the boy ever since.

The late Dr. Joseph Creamer, it now appears, placed the boy, when a baby, with the Warren family, but he studiously guarded the names of the boy's parents. The Warrens were told to take extra good care of the child, and that they would be rewarded. At that time the Warren family lived in North Third Street. As a compensation, the Warrens occupied the house rent free.

Dr. Creamer, however, it is said, told his wife about the child's identity.

Mrs. Jones states that Dr. Creamer always said that the boy's father was a well-known and wealthy man. The boy, when he heard of this in some way, came to the conclusion that Dr. Creamer was his father, and the members of the Warren family also began to think the same way, especially as Dr. Creamer seemed to be the only person who knew anything about the boy's antecedents.

But now the boy, William Warren, has had positive assurance that ex-Senator John C. Jacobs, who was at one time such a figure in Democratic State politics, was in reality his father. The ex-Senator died in September last. The boy got his information from the wife of the late Dr. Creamer.

While being surprised at the turn in his affairs, he now asks:

"If Mr. Jacobs was my father, who was my mother? And, if Senator Jacobs was my father, why was I kept in profound ignorance of the fact until months after his death?"

These are questions which only the late ex-Senator could answer.

Mrs. Jones says: "What we want to know now is this: If the Creamer family represented John C. Jacobs all these years in the care of that boy, will they to-day give to the boy an accounting of all moneys forwarded to them by Jacobs for the boy? When Willie was an infant we used to take him to Dr. Creamer's office in South Second Street, and the doctor used to show him to some folks who called. On those occasions we remained out in the hall and the folks who called were in the office. We used to think that a light-complexioned young woman who was in the party was Willie's mother."

Mrs. Creamer makes this statement: "William Warren is the son of the late ex-Senator John C. Jacobs, and the latter maintained him up to within two or three years of his death. The mother of the boy is dead. My husband gave the child into the care of Mrs. Warren. It was Mr. Jacobs's secret, and my husband did not reveal it. I know the name of the boy's mother, but will not divulge it. She is dead, poor thing. When her baby was born it was taken away and cared for. Jacobs was married at the time. He never helped William's mother, because she would not accept anything from him."

Mrs. Creamer added that she called on ex-Senator Jacobs at Atlantic City, N. J., two weeks before his death and presented to him a bill for $3,500 for professional services rendered by Dr. Creamer, and that he said the bill was out of date. When she spoke to him regarding William he denied being the father of the boy.

The boy is bound that he will yet learn who his mother was, and he says he will not stop his search until he knows all.

PORTER ASHE SAYS THAT HE IS GUILTLESS

He Is Prepared to Account for Sarah Althea Terry's Estate.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 24.—R. Porter Ashe, who is in this city with his racing stable, to-day read the charges made against him by T. H. Williams, concerning Ashe's guardianship of Sarah Althea Terry of California. He emphatically denied the charges of theft and mismanagement, alleging that her estate amounted to nothing, and that he was compelled to personally support her at the insane asylum. According to Mr. Ashe, both Sarah Althea Terry and her husband were made bankrupt in fighting Senator Sharon and his heirs. When Judge Terry was killed, his estate was found to be valueless, so Mr. Ashe says, and his wife had nothing but her personal effects and a mortgaged house at Fresno, Cal., when she was placed under his care.

"Williams is either making this a personal fight on me," said Mr. Ashe, "or some people in San Francisco are using him as a tool to get possession of Mrs. Terry's private papers. She has some documents in connection with the Sharon suit that have never been made public, and, if they are, certain prominent people on the coast will be badly smirched. This may have caused Williams's action in having me deposed as guardian of Mrs. Terry. When it comes to an accounting, I will show what ridiculous fools my enemies have been making of themselves."

FUNERAL SERVICES FOR BISHOP THOMPSON

Many Clergymen Take Part in the Ceremonies in Newburg.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 24.—The funeral of Joseph P. Thompson, Bishop of the African Second Methodist Episcopal Church, was very largely attended to-day. The honorary pall bearers were the Rev. William H. Decker of Newburg, the Rev. Jacob Thomas of New-Rochelle, the Rev. John Holliday of Poughkeepsie, the Rev. William Howard Day, D. D., of Harrisburg, Penn.; the Rev. J. W. Allstock, D. D., of Montgomery, Ala; the Rev. Allen Hannen of Montgomery, Ala., and the Rev. Charles Mortimer of Mecosta, Mich. The associate bearers were the Rev. J. E. Mason of Rochester, the Rev. B. F. Wheeler of Jersey City, the Rev. J. H. White of Red Bank, the Rev. Dr. Bradley of Port Chester, N. Y.; the Rev. J. R. B. Smith of Troy, N. Y.; the Rev. J. S. Caldwell of New-York, the Rev. E. G. Clinton of Harlem, and the Rev. P. H. Williams of Newburg. The body bearers were Lewis Taylor, Samuel Smith, Thornton K. Pellom, William Hawkins, George Robinson, Jacob Clow, William Dalsen, Joseph Jackson, Coleman Major, and Thomas Schermerhorn, all of this city.

Eulogies were pronounced by the Right Rev. A. Walters, the Rev. Howard Day, the Rev. William H. Decker, the Rev. Dr. Holliday, the Rev. J. B. Small, the Rev. James E. Mason, the Rev. R. H. Stitt, the Rev. E. G. Biddle, and several local clergymen.

Prayers were offered by the Rev. Mr. White and the Rev. Mr. Ross. The lessons were read by the Rev. Mr. Caldwell and the Rev. Mr. Wheeler. The body was interred in Woodlawn Cemetery.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

South Norwalk, Conn., Dec. 24.—Nelson Taylor, one of the most prominent citizens of this city, a son of the late Gen. Nelson Taylor, United States Army, and a member of the Baker & Taylor Publishing Company of New-York, was seriously injured in a runaway accident last evening while driving on East Avenue.

Boise, Idaho, Dec. 24.—Two distinct shocks of earthquake were noticed here this morning, one so severe as to knock the plastering from buildings and to ring bells.

Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 24.—Scarlet fever is causing considerable alarm here. Five new cases have been reported to-day.

POMMERY "SEC" and CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

"High Grade Champagne of uniform quality."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—New Plays for Rose Coghlan.—Rose Coghlan has not "shelved" "To Nemesis" by any means. She regards it as a great play, and is confident that it will prove a popular success when certain needful changes have been made in the manuscript. This work is now being done by Mrs. Pacheco, the authoress. In the meantime Miss Coghlan has two or three other new plays, one of them being "The Wife of Dives," which she is reading to decide whether she will produce it or not. This play is founded on the great Pearl case, which was the sensation of the English courts recently. It was presented by Olga Branden in the English provinces for three months, and she is now playing it in London. Two of Miss Coghlan's old company, Beatrice Moreland and Mabel Eaton, are to rejoin her next week, which will add to the strength of her present organization, and Cecil York has arranged his affairs in England so that he will not go there until after Miss Coghlan's Brooklyn engagement next month, retaining his place in the company until then.

—From the Chorus to the Cast.—Among the members of the "A Gaiety Girl" company, which has just closed a successful season at the Hollis Street Theatre, Boston, A. Harold Symmons was singled out by the Boston newspapers for some very pleasant notices. Mr. Symmons, who had been connected with a New-York newspaper, began his career on the stage by becoming a member of the chorus when "A Gaiety Girl" was first presented here at Daly's last September. In Boston he was chosen to play the part of Lance, which E. G. Woodhouse was brought from London to assume. It was the first speaking part Mr. Symmons had ever attempted, but, though summoned to perform it at very short notice, he acquitted himself in a remarkably creditable manner. Mr. Symmons is a very ambitious and very studious young man, and is apparently making rapid strides in his chosen profession.

—Changes in "Prince Ananias."—At the Broadway Theatre last night the Bostonians presented for the first time the revised version of "Prince Ananias." Many changes, all for the better, have been made in the libretto, and Victor Herbert has contributed some very tuneful new numbers to the score. The part assumed by Jessie Bartlett Davis has been "written up," giving this admirable artist much more to do than formerly, and new comedy scenes have been introduced, greatly to the advantage of H. C. Barnabee. Neither of these artists can be too much in evidence at a performance by the Bostonians, and the changes in the opera are acceptable for this, if for no other reason. The season of the Bostonians in New-York has but three more weeks to run, and they will present no opera but "Prince Ananias" during that term.

—Nat Goodwin's Leading Woman.—Nat C. Goodwin is about to change his leading woman again, for the third time this season. He could not agree with Mabel Amber, who began the tour with him, and now he is at loggerheads with Lillian Vane, who took Miss Amber's place. He has telegraphed to Charles Frohman asking the loan of Blanche Walsh to play leading characters with him, and Mr. Frohman has granted his request. Miss Walsh will join the company next week. Theatrical people will watch with curiosity the results of the professional combination of this young woman, who has a decided mind of her own, and the brilliantly erratic Goodwin. More squalls are confidently predicted by the prophets of the Rialto.

—"The Twentieth Century Girl."—The announcement that Ward and Vokes will begin an engagement at the Bijou Jan. 14 has given rise to a rumor that "The Twentieth Century Girl" had been indefinitely postponed. Manager Lederer says that this is not true. The season of Ward and Vokes is for one week only, and then the musical comedy will be produced Monday evening, Jan. 21. The libretto and score are both completed, and rehearsals are already well advanced. Mr. Lederer says that Cissy Fitzgerald, when he engaged her for the piece, assured him that she was free, and was no longer connected with the "A Gaiety Girl" company.

—"Rob Roy's" Souvenir Night.—During and after the second week of January, Wednesday matinées of "Rob Roy" will be given at the Herald Square Theatre until the close of the run of that opera. This proposed change will bring the one hundredth performance on Thursday evening, Jan. 10, instead of Friday evening of that week, as has been announced. Unusually pretty souvenirs have been designed by Managers Evans and Whitney to celebrate this event. The midweek matinées have been decided on to accommodate out-of-town patrons and the overflow of the evening performances.

—Christmas Matinées To-day.—Special matinées in honor of Christmas will be given to-day at all the City theatres, except Abbey's and the Fifth Avenue, and at the Park and Columbia, in Brooklyn. The attractions will be the current bills of the week, announcements of which will be found in the advertising columns of The New-York Times.

—New Opera for Louise Beaudet.—Manager F. C. Whitney has purchased another light opera, called "Jeannette." The music is by Roman Periet and the libretto by J. K. Norcross. It is now being rehearsed by the Louise Beaudet Opera Company, which is to present it soon in place of "Jacinta," which has not proved a popular success.

Little Hope for Lambert.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 24.—Chief Justice Beasley was applied to to-day for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Theodore Lambert, the colored murderer who is under sentence of death in Camden. Counselor Semple made the application urging the same grounds upon which he based the one before Justice Garrison last Saturday, and the Chief Justice declined to grant the writ for reasons already advanced by Judge Garrison. It does not look as though there would be any postponement of the hanging.

Killed by a Cable Car.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 24.—John T. Mason, son of the late Judge Mason of the Maryland Court of Appeals, died to-day as the result of being run over by a Blue Line cable car last night.

SLEEPY, DULL, languid and morose, is the way you feel when your liver fails to do its work properly; in consequence you suffer from indigestion, biliousness, and dyspepsia. You have a "don't care" spirit and a "played out" feeling, and everything tires you.

To set the liver in action, purify and enrich the blood, and to strengthen and vitalize the whole system, take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Having a peculiar tonic effect upon the lining membrane of the stomach and bowels, it makes a lasting cure of all stomach, liver and bowel disorders. By increasing the blood supply, as well as enriching it, all the organs of the body are strengthened, and the nerves are fed on pure, rich blood.

Neuralgia is the "cry of the starved nerves for food"; nervous debility and exhaustion, sleeplessness and nervous prostration are in most instances the direct result of a starved condition of the blood. The true way to cure these ailments permanently is to take the "Golden Medical Discovery," which was discovered and prescribed by an eminent physician, Dr. R. V. Pierce, at present chief consulting physician and specialist to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. If you want a medical opinion on your case, write him. It will cost you nothing.

A Book of 136 pages on "Diseases of the Digestive Organs," will be mailed to any address on receipt of postage, six cents. It contains names, addresses and reproduced photographs of a vast number of people who have been cured of dyspepsia, "liver complaint," chronic diarrhea, and kindred ailments by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery."

"LIVER COMPLAINT."
Climax, Kalamazoo Co., Mich.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—A few of my symptoms were heartburn and fullness after eating; sometimes pain in my bowels and bad taste in my mouth; sometimes I was feverish, with hot flushes over skin. After taking your "Golden Medical Discovery" I was relieved of all these symptoms and I feel perfectly well. Yours truly,

Charles Book

AROUND THE WORLD AFOOT

Two Men Who Have Reached Here from San Francisco.

SOME OF THEIR NOVEL EXPERIENCES

They Must Earn Every Cent They Spend and Make the Journey in Two Years from Last June.

Two well built, sturdy, weather-bronzed young men were enjoying a bounteous dinner in Meyer's Hotel, Hoboken, last night. There was nothing about the men at all suggestive of impecuniosity, and yet they had only that day arrived after walking all the way from San Francisco, which place they left without a penny to defray expenses of the simplest kind. At no time have they received any money except what they earned by distributing the cards and other advertising matter for certain business houses in San Francisco.

Gus Koegel and Fred Thoerner, the men referred to, left San Francisco June 10, 1894, on a wager of $6,000 to $10,000, their task being to travel afoot around the world. Of course, a considerable part of the great journey must be made by water, but apart from crossing the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and the narrow bodies of water which separate England from the Continent of Europe, and Asia proper from Japan, no vehicle of any sort is to be used. The time allowed for the walk will expire at noon of June 10, 1896, on which day they will win or lose $10,000.

To win the money the two men must report at the City Hall of San Francisco by the time or before the City Hall clock in that city marks the hour of noon.

Fred Thoerner, twenty-four years old, was born in Neumünster, Westphalia, and came to this country when ten years old with his father, who settled in Philadelphia. Gus Koegel, twenty-nine years old, was born in Leipsic, and has been in the United States several years.

"The way we came to undertake the walk was through some sporting men discussing the length of time it would take to walk around the world," said Thoerner to a reporter for The New-York Times. "We became interested in the subject, and as Gus had tramped it from New-York to San Francisco in 1893, we were pretty well posted as to this continent. By degrees the sporting men and ourselves grew serious, and the first thing we knew there was a bet made of $10,000 to $6,000 that we could not accomplish the feat in two years. Before the money was deposited in bank a set of rules was drawn up and signed by all parties interested. These rules stiuplated we should leave San Francisco without a single cent, and that at no time should we receive any money, except what we could earn en route. We are permitted to accept board and lodging where it is offered, and may pay for anything needed, provided we have the money, which we must have earned. We cannot cross a river by boat unless there is no bridge at any part of the river. Under no circumstances are we allowed to ride in a vehicle of any sort, nor upon any kind of animal. In plain words, we are bound to foot it every inch of the way, except when the use of ships is necessary.

"So far we have made enough money by selling our photographs and distributing advertisements to meet all our requirements, which have been very few because of the interest the trip has aroused. In every town and city, and even at farmhouses in the Western States, the people have heard of us, and were as hospitable as if they had a personal interest in the undertaking. When we were crossing the deserts we were welcomed by the railroad men all along the way, who were glad to give us enough to eat for the pleasure which they seemed to derive from talking about our chances of getting the money.

"We found the Missourians, or at least those who live in the isolated parts of the State the meanest people we ever heard of. In some places the boys, women, and even the men, abused us as if they were savages, throwing stones and sticks at us. We came across this continent without a pistol, compass, or watch, and nothing but these pocket knives. We were on the outskirts of a little place called Carlin, in Nevada, during the railroad strike last Summer. It was getting dark, and the first thing we knew several men jumped up from the side of the track and made us give an account of where we were going and whence we came. After a while they turned us back, and as we could not enter the town. It was no use arguing, so we started back. When about a hundred yards from the men who had stopped us fifteen or twenty shots were fired, and we could hear the bullets buzzing above our heads. You can bet that we made a break for the bush on the side of the track and lay there until daylight next morning. We learned then of the strike, and that the pickets had believed us to be spies against the strikers.

"With the exception of this incident and the Missourian's brutality, we did not have a particle of trouble so far as the people were concerned. Anybody who has good health and a lot of patience can walk from New-York to California without the least fear of bodily danger. But it is mighty trying to go without food and water for forty-eight hours or more, which we frequently did when we failed to meet a gang of railroad men. Koegel was laid up with mountain fever nine days at Carlin, Wyoming, and that is the only sickness either suffered."

"Which do you think will be the most difficult part of your tramp?"

"Well, from what we know, the most troublesome country to tramp over is from the eastern extremity of Europe, or, say Asiatic Russia, to South Siberia. Still, this has been covered before, and there is no reason why we can't do it as well as others."

"What is to be your itinerary from the time you leave New-York?"

"We shall sail from here on Jan. 3, on the Ems, for Southampton, and from

NEW PUBLICATIONS

ENGLAND'S NAVY PAST AND PRESENT.

THE BRITISH FLEET: The Growth, Achievements, and Duties of the Navy of the Empire. By Commander Charles N. Robinson, R. N. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $3.

It is a common thing for men and women to express surprise that young persons are so slow to profit by experience. If we may follow the inductive method and rise from individuals to species, it will appear that the world must be very young indeed, for it is only beginning to deduce from its experience some palpable lessons. History is nothing more or less than the recorded experience of nations; but philosophical history is really of recent date. When we leave general and go to special history, we find that in many, if not most, instances a scientific handling of the subjects is of almost contemporaneous origin. This is certainly true of naval topics, for we owe it to our own admirable master, Capt. Mahan, that the true lesson of naval history has been made clear to the world. His contemporaries have produced the first complete history of the American Navy and the first satisfactory treatise upon the growth and development of naval tactics. It is not at all surprising, therefore, that such a work as that of Commander Robinson, now before us, should appear at this time. It is a necessary complement to the greater works which have immediately preceded it.

It is one of those works whose nature cannot be adequately described by any title, however skillfully chosen. It is a mine of invaluable information in regard to the organization, equipment, and personnel of the British Navy, and as such must take its place at once as a work of great importance. No better service can be done for the reader of this review than to give him some idea of the nature of the army of facts which Commander Robinson has marshaled in such excellent order. The work is divided into four main parts, entitled "Naval Power," "Naval Administration," "Naval Material," and "The Personnel of the Navy."

In the first part the author rehearses succinctly the history of the origin and growth of sea power, paying the tribute of praise and frequent quotation to Capt. Mahan, Admiral Colomb, and Prof. Greene. Right here it may be noted as an evidence of the utter freedom from prejudice with which the author has approached his task that he commends as the most satisfactory authority on the war of 1812 an American, Theodore Roosevelt. Commander Robinson discusses the development of relations between the navy and the State, and then takes up the subject of flags, showing how the naval bunting of to-day grew from the pennons and bannerets or armored knights afloat. The history of flag signals is also briefly outlined.

The author, under the head of "Naval Administration," traces the growth of the Board of Admiralty, the methods of equipping and victualing the fleet, the Admiralty buildings, the laws and customs of the navy, and the manner of naming the ships. It is not unlikely that naval men will look upon this as the most important part of the work. It is certain, at any rate, that it contains some of the most instructive facts and pertinent suggestions to be found within the covers of the volume. Commodore Robinson, in speaking of the adequacy of early naval administration, quotes Monson's statement that in 1599 a fleet was actually prepared for sea in twelve days, and adds: "The reason is unquestionably to be found in the fact that the men who filled the high offices of the navy were experienced seamen, in whose patriotism and ability, whatever she thought of their honesty, the Queen had confidence."

It is not necessary to inform any military or naval officer that the commissariat is the foundation of successful campaigning. The study of the art of supplying means of subsistence to an army in the field has forced itself upon the attention even of military officers, who have found it a formidable matter. The naval commander approaches the commissariat problem from a wholly different point of view. Wherever he goes he carries his base of supplies with him, and he has no field bakery column to operate and protect. But all the problems of contracting for food, of storage, of preservation, and of distribution confront him, and, in the case of a protracted stay at sea, he has his hands pretty full. Commander Robinson's history of the methods employed in the British Navy from the reign of Elizabeth to the present time is full of instruction. He presents an imposing array of facts as to storehouses, the purchase of food by pursers, and the allowance made to the crews. He also considers at some length the question of serving beer and grog to the seamen.

The problem of cookery aboard ship appears to have troubled the officers of the English fleet not a little. The quality of the cookery early in the eighteenth century must have depended largely on good luck, for in the appointment of cooks, the Lord High Admiral directed the Navy Board "to give the preference to such cripples and maimed persons as are pensioners to the chest at Chatham." Commander Robinson is of the opinion that the issue of rations and clothing from the great storeyards, such as Deptford, is now accomplished in a fairly satisfactory manner. Ready-made clothing, for instance, is infrequently served out. The men get their materials, even to pins and needles, and make up their own clothes. "As a consequence of the care taken in these respects," says Commander Robinson, "the sailor gets his food, rum, and tobacco absolutely unadulterated, and his clothing materials thoroughly sound, good, and comparatively cheap." The author's views are well borne out by the fact that in our own navy the neatest and most serviceable articles of dress are those which the seamen make for themselves.

The chapter on the laws and customs of the navy treats of the growth of those various rules and methods which are now formulated in the Articles of War and the Navy Regulations. The history of courts-martial is very interesting, and it goes to show that these tribunals have grown with civil courts in the direction of humanity and justice. This chapter covers, also, the customs of saluting, and it is interesting to note how tenaciously commanders of many years' service cling to old customs. "Only the other day, too," says the author, "during the naval manoeuvres, I saw the good old custom complied with, the ancient mariner in command of a Devon bark letting fly his topgallant halyards in salute to Admiral Fairfax in the Royal Sovereign."

The chapters on the evolution of the ship of war in Part III. are, perhaps, less interesting, because the topic has been extensively treated, yet Commander Robinson has presented a well-made outline of the known history. It seems curious to recall the fact that the first gun-deck ship came in existence in the beginning of the sixteenth century, because portholes had not been invented till then. Yet a formidable craft must have been the Harry Grâce à Dieu, with her cannon, demi-cannon, cannon-petronels, culverins, demi-culverins, sakers, minions, falcons, fowlers, top-pieces, and hailshot pieces. The last half-dozen ranged from five-pounders down, and were the lady's "secondary battery," as we should call it to-day. It was with the intent to instruct, no doubt, that the author planted a picture of her Majesty's ship Royal Sovereign, taken in 1893, in the midst of the pages treating of these old wooden leviathans with their towering poopdecks and their gorgeous carvings. A fine and inspiriting chapter is that which tells of the oak monarchs of the seas from 1700 to 1860, about which period the United States, assisted by John Ericsson and a few others, turned all traditions of naval warfare topsy-turvy. Commander Robinson devotes a good deal of space to the transition from the old to the new types of war ships, and dwells with emphasis on the development of modern high-powered breechloading guns. He gives proper attention, too, to the use of steam aboard ship, and gives descriptions of some of the most important engineering devices used in the British fleet.

The fourth part of the volume treats of officers, petty officers, seamen, marines, and naval costumes, giving a succinct history of the origin and growth of the different grades, and the various dresses. The book is fully and excellently illustrated with pictures of the various types of ships, engines, boilers, sails, spars, uniforms, and ordnance, and of battles and scenes in the life of Jack ashore. Taken altogether, "The British Fleet" may be set down as one of the most valuable contributions of our time to the history of naval development.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS'S ESSAYS.

LITERARY AND SOCIAL ESSAYS. By George William Curtis. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

Mr. Curtis's work as an essayist is almost as widely known as his name. This little volume, which is not uniform with the previously-published volumes of "Orations and Addresses," either in matter or in binding and page, comprises nine essays selected with the most delicate discrimination to represent as nearly as may be his literary and critical point of view. These are the essays on "Emerson," "Hawthorne," "The Works of Nathaniel Hawthorne," "Rachel," "Thackeray in America," "Longfellow," and "Oliver Wendell Holmes," and the lectures on "Sir Philip Sidney" and "Washington Irving." To him a man is always "better than many books," and he rarely chooses to tell us chiefly of the quality of a writer's work rather than of the character of the writer.

It has often happened to him by choice and force of circumstance to elaborate our knowledge of great and good men whose names stand for some enduring principle, who in their lives have emphasized the value and potency of the moral law, and whose biographer or eulogist must subjugate variety of thought and beauty of language and charm of style to a definite and sustained conception of virtue. How well fitted Mr. Curtis was for this sort of address we Americans well know. That he gave it mellowness and richness and flexibility—qualities not always associated with a severe analysis of right and wrong—proved him acquainted with his art and endowed by nature, but this handful of papers picked up here and there along the years since 1854 throws another and not less interesting light upon his temper as a writer.

They show him enjoying the green pastures and still waters of his mind. Unstrenuous, untroubled by any striving with an antagonistic world, unforced by duty, with only his joy in genius and his ready play of mind to urge him to expression, he is seen here an artist among artists, leisurely, observant, and appreciative. In the most purely critical of the papers, that on "The Works of Nathaniel Hawthorne," written for The North American Review in 1864, he shows how impossible it is for him to write of a work of art as a work of art without seeking its source in the fragment of human nature that produced it, and for that reason criticisms such as the one on Hawthorne have a deeper and more universal significance than the most skillfully impersonal analysis can attain to.

It may be that he misses in the work some attributes that would unveil themselves to a more technically trained critic, but he never misses the main thing—the relation between the work and the worker, that, when intelligently looked at, accounts for so much and clears up so many obscurities. He speaks thus of Hawthorne:

"It was because the early New-England life made so much larger account of the supernatural element than any other modern civilized society that the man whose blood had run in its veins instinctively turned to it. But beyond this alluring spell of its darker and obscurer individual experience, it seems neither to have touched his imagination nor even to have aroused his interest * * * Hawthorne had apparently especial political, religious, or patriotic affinity with the spirit which inspired him. It was solely a fascination of the intellect. And although he is distinctively the poet of the Puritans, although it is to his genius that we shall always owe that image of them which the power of 'The Scarlet Letter' has imprinted upon literature, and doubtless henceforth upon historical interpretation, yet what an imperfect picture of that life it is! All its stern and melancholy romance is there—its picturesque gloom and intense passion; but upon those quivering pages, as in every passage of his stories drawn from that spirit, there seems to be wanting a deep, complete, sympathetic appreciation of the fine moral heroism, the spiritual grandeur, which overhung that gloomy life as a delicate purple mist suffuses in summer twilights the bald crags of the crystal hills. It is the glare of the scarlet letter itself, and all that it luridly reveals and weirdly implies, which produced the tale. It was not beauty in itself, nor deformity, not virtue nor vice, which engaged the author's deepest sympathy. It was the occult relation between the two. Thus while the Puritans were of all men pious, it was the instinct of Hawthorne's genius to search out and trace with terrible tenacity the dark and devious thread of sin in their lives."

This passage will answer as well as another to show the singular purity of Curtis's instinct in criticism. When the moral quality comes into consideration—and it may well be asked when in literature as in life it does not claim consideration—he cannot either as an artist or a moralist overlook the beauty and dignity of virtue. Where it was, as he has said, Hawthorne's part to seek out the sin of the world, it has been his own part to insist upon the virtue of the world. His genial beauty-loving nature cannot see the crags of Puritanism without their purple mists. To him beauty—moral as well as physical—was the fact; ugliness the negation. He was too intensely a realist not to be an idealist, and this rare quality is nowhere shown in greater perfection than in his manner of taking account of such men as Hawthorne and Emerson, Longfellow, Thackeray, and Holmes.

It is not alone where beauty and virtue are obvious that Curtis succeeds in apprehending them as perhaps no other man of the century has done. In his paper on Thackeray he speaks of Richard Steele with as great a delicacy of intuition, with quite as keen a "flaire" for the good in him as he shows in speaking of the pious Puritans. "Capt. Richard Steele might have behaved much better than he did," he writes, "but we should never then have heard of him. A few fine essays do not float a man into immortality, but the generous character, the heart sweet in all excesses and under all chances, is a spectacle too beautiful and too rare to be easily forgotten. A man is better than many books. Even a man who is not immaculate may have more virtuous influence than the discreetest saint. Let us remember how fondly the old painters lingered around the story of Magdalen, and thank Thackeray for his full-length Steele."

With all that there is to delight and inform the reader in the other papers, it is nevertheless conspicuously true that the one on Sir Philip Sidney, written in 1857 and hitherto unpublished, is the most sparkling gem of the collection. How could it be otherwise when quality answered to quality, essence to essence, and Curtis gave to himself the unconscious tribute of self-recognition in another personality. What better description could be given of Curtis than this of Philip Sydney:

"Heroes stood beside him in clusters, poets in constellations; all the illustrious men of the age achieved more tangible results than he, yet none of them has carved his name upon history more permanently and with a more diamond point; for he had that happy harmony of mind and temper, of enthusiasm and good sense, of accomplishment and capacity, which is described by that most exquisite and most abused word, gentleman. His guitar hung by a ribbon at his side, but his sword hung upon leather beneath it. His knee bent gallantly to the Queen, but it knelt reverently also to his Maker. And it was the crown of the gentleman that he was neither ashamed of the guitar nor of the sword; neither of the loyalty nor the prayer."

Genuine Pond's Extract

cures CUTS, BURNS, CATARRH, SORE THROAT and ALL PAIN.

A good thing is always imitated; poor ones never. There are many worthless imitations of POND'S EXTRACT. If you want to be CURED

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES, WHICH DO NOT CURE.

GLADSTONE'S HORACE

THE ODES OF HORACE. Translated into English by W. E. Gladstone. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

The translation of Horace has been for nearly two centuries recognized as a fitting pursuit for the retired and declining years of English statesmen. It is, indeed, a dignified and worthy employment for a "sage," even if the gods have not made him poetical. Every person who is able to read Horace at all is apt to have his own view of him, and is sure to be dissatisfied with existing translations. Indeed, this is the case with all poetry in foreign tongues. It is a mere dream that there can be a translation of any poet which shall satisfy those who read him in the original. Hence, such a work as Matthew Arnold's famous and undeniably entertaining lectures on translating Homer is really without basis. Chapman made a translation that reflected the spirit of Elizabethan literature, as Pope one that reflected the spirit of Queen Anne's time But neither of these nor a translation which should adequately reflect the present taste of the English-reading public for romantic verse can permanently render Homer for readers of English. The fashion of this world passeth away. And indeed it is one of the justifications for a general study of the languages in which masterpieces have been composed that the masterpieces are not translatable. Emerson's dictum that digging at an original when one can get a translation is like swimming Charles River to get to Boston evidently cannot apply to poetry. By taking the ferryboat, one does not really arrive.

And yet the very impossibility of a perfect translation is the excuse for the multiplicity of translations. No ancient has been translated more than Horace; perhaps because he remains the most modern of the ancients. At all events, a reader does not read him without experiencing, more or less, the desire to render him, the desire that is rather increased than appeased by considering the existing translations. There is always one quality, at least, that impresses him, which the translators have failed to bring out to his sense. And so there might be as many renderings as readers. It is rather curious that the defect which Mr. Gladstone found in existing versions, according to his preface, and which determined him upon the publication of his own, was the failure of these versions in "compression." "So far as I am aware," he says, "Milton in earlier days, and Conington in our own, are conspicuous exceptions, but are almost the only exceptions, to this observation. And without compression, in my opinion, a translation from Horace, whatever its other merits may be, ceases to be Horatian; ceases, that is, to represent the original."

This is quite true, but it seems an odd thing for the present translator to say, because his own style is so exceptionally garrulous and diffuse. It is in "the flowing and watery vein of Osorius, the Portuguese Bishop," and is as far as possible from Horatian. No doubt this is the result of the oratorical habit, and a close rendering of Horace would be excellent practice for an orator, as tending to overcome the besetting sin of extemporaneous speakers. Possibly Mr. Gladstone took to it with that view, but in his case it has conspicuously failed to answer its purpose.

Nevertheless, there can be no question that the compression of Horace is adequately, or at least obviously, represented in this translation. The only question will be whether any other Horatian quality is represented, and whether a version that gives the notion only of compression is a fair version of the original. One cannot open it anywhere without having the sense of compression forced upon him. But it is also forced upon him that the effect is secured by omissions, not by the Horatian ellipsis that abstracts the thought to its most naked expression, but by writing out a real version of what Horace meant to say, and by weeding it afterward. Take the end of the first ode:

But ivy, prize of culture's brow
With gods above us mates me now:
The cool grove, the bounding choir
Of nymphs, with satyrs grouped, inspire
Far off the vulgar; if the lyre
Of Polyhymnia be not mute
And if Euterpe grants the flute,
Count me for lyric minstrel thou,
The stars to kiss my head will bow.

Nobody could read that, if he did not know the original, without feeling that it was very much compressed, and compressed not by condensation, but by omission, nor without wondering why the writer should not have adopted a metrical form which allowed him to say what he meant. Certainly, nobody who did know the original could accept it as fairly rendering either the thought or the movement of

Me doctarum hederae praemia frontium
Dis miscent superis; me gelidum nemus
Nympharumque leves cum Satyris chori
Secernunt populo: si neque tibias
Euterpe cohibet nec Polyhymnia
Lesboum refugit tendere barbiton.
Quod si me lyricis vatibus inseris
Sublimi feriam sidera vertice.

The last couplet reverses the meaning. Instead of swelling till he strikes the stars, the stars are to come down and salute him, which is quite meaningless, or, at any rate, is entirely remote from Horace's meaning. "Far off the vulgar" is clearly a reminiscence of an Horatian phrase which is not here employed. And among the omissions, one is grieved to note, is that of all the poetry of the original.

This is an unfavorable example, but we have not encountered any rendering which so reproduces the spirit and force of the original as to make the whole of it a positive addition to the versions already extant. There are occasional felicities:

Lifts lords of earth to lords of heaven
is a lucky line in itself, and a good version of

Terrarum dominos evehit ad Deos.

O Ship, thou hast a debt to pay,
is a good rendering of

Navis, quae tibi creditum.
Debes Vergilium.

And here is one of Mr. Gladstone's happiest and most faithful stanzas:

Of old at best a weary weight,
A yearning care, and constant strain of late,
O shun the seas
That gird those glittering Cyclades.

The last couplet is very exceptionally successful. But as it will be seen, this tone is not maintained even throughout the stanza, much less throughout a whole ode.

It cannot be said that Mr. Gladstone has added anything of value, even in "compression" to the accepted version of our time, which is Conington's. One can readily see that the translation has been an interesting and profitable relief to graver toils, and "constant strain," as he prosaically calls "curaque non levis"; but one cannot concede that he has been well advised in giving these fruits of his avocations to the world to compete with more successful versions of Horace.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

(All communications for this column must be addressed to the "City Editor, The New-York Times." Matter which correspondents desire to have used in the Sunday edition of The Times must reach this office not later than Thursday evening.)

—A Wedding To-morrow.—Among the interesting society incidents to-morrow will be the marriage of Miss Judith Reynolds Lott, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Uriah Lott, to John T. Boddie of Chicago, which is to take place at 4:30 o'clock in the Protestant Episcopal Church of All Angels, Eighty-first Street and West End Avenue. The Rev. De Lancey Townsend, assistant rector of the church, will officiate. Malcolm Boddie of Chicago, brother of the bridegroom, will act as best man. The ushers will be the late Mayor Harrison's son, Preston Harrison of Chicago; J. W. Browning, and George McGill. Miss May Copeley of Watertown, N. Y., will be maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Edith Sewall of Watertown and Miss Rosina New, daughter of the ex-Consul General to London, John C. New of Indianapolis. The maid of honor will wear a yellow satin and chiffon gown, and the bridesmaids will appear in pretty frocks of chiffon and white satin. Miss Mary Lott, sister of the bride, who will act as flower girl, will wear a simple dress of white mousseline de soie. The bride's gown will be of heavy white satin, with point lace trimmings. Her veil of tulle will be fastened to the coiffure with several diamond ornaments. After the ceremony there will be a reception at the home of the bride's parents, 29 West Eighty-first Street, which is to be handsomely decorated with orchids, lilies of the valley, pink roses, and American Beauties. The reception will be held from 5 until 7 o'clock. Mr. Boddie, who comes from Kentucky, is now engaged in the real estate business in Chicago, where the newly-married couple will make their home after their wedding tour.

—Mrs. Henry Ross's Reception.—Among the prominent social incidents of last week was the tea given by Mrs. Henry Ross at her home, 80 Madison Avenue. The music was continuous and of an especially high character, the artists being Mrs. Julie Wyman, Miss Marguerite Hall, Francis Fischer Powers, Tom Karl, Barend Van Gerbig, Mr. Breitschuck, and Juanito Manen, the boy violinist, with Miss Isabel McCall and Victor Harris at the piano. Among the prominent society people present were Mrs. John Sherwood, Gen. and Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bierstadt, Gen. and Mrs. Alfred C. Barnes, Count von Bismarck, George Stuart Smith, Miss Smith, Mrs. Henry Cannon, Mrs. G. Weaver Loper, Mrs. David Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Graves, Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Mrs. Clarence Postley, Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Knox, Miss Bronson, Mrs. Bronson, the Rev. J. McClure Bellows, Mrs. Robert Jaffray, Col. and Mrs. Hain, Mrs. Charles Scribner, Mrs. Koeininghaus, Mrs. Dugro, the Misses McComb, Miss Fannie Betts, Mrs. F. Tileston Wells, Mrs. William H. Bliss, Miss Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. David Houghtaling, Miss Hastings, Isaac Townsend Smith, Frederick Thomas, the Rev. Dr. Maynard, Mrs. Gerrit Smith, Mrs. Thomas H. Clarke, Mrs. John Douglas, Mrs. Thomas Van Buren, Mrs. Harry Gasbeck, Mr. Abecasis, Mrs. Titus Meigs, Miss Meigs, and Ferris Meigs.

—A Christmas Wedding.—A marriage on Christmas Day is an incident rather out of the ordinary line, yet there is to be an interesting one at 4 o'clock this afternoon, when Miss J. Bertha Wolf, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. M. N. Wolf of Collinsville, Conn., will be married to George Viering of the same place. The wedding will be celebrated at the town house of the bride's sister, Mrs. A. Amend of 265 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. The ceremony will be attended only by a few relatives and intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom. There will be no ushers, best man, maid of honor, or bridesmaids. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Frederick H. Carpenter of Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church.

—Arrangements are nearly completed for the entertainment to be given at the Berkeley Lyceum on Jan. 12 for the benefit of a home for working girls. The affair is in charge of Mrs. Thomas C. Oakley of 118 West Seventy-sixth Street, and is entitled "Pictured Songs." Among those who will take part in the entertainment are "Harry" Mook, tenor; Miss Ethel Shaw, Augustus Forster, Miss Margarite Hicks, Dr. Reynold W. Wilcox, Mrs. Edward Druding, Mrs. William H. Seaich, Thomas Reynolds, Miss Belle Rogers, Miss Farmer, Miss Knowles, E. L. Selp, Mrs. Thomas C. Oakley, and Messrs. Rogers, Litchenstein, Leaich, Thurston, Barry, and Piercy of the Old Guard.

—To Aid the Messiah Home for Children.—Mrs. Edwin Gould and Mrs. George F. Shrady have sent out invitations for a dance, to be held to-morrow evening in Jaeger's Assembly Rooms, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, for the benefit of the Messiah Home for Children. Single tickets for $3 and two for $5 may be obtained from any of the following patronesses: Mrs. Howard Carroll, Mrs. Gilman Collamore, Mrs. J. Wells Champney, Mrs. J. H. Emerson, Mrs. George H. Fox, Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Mrs. Henry C. Valentine, Mrs. John S. White, Mrs. W. R. Grace, Mrs. F. D. Grant, Mrs. Edwin Gould, and Mrs. Edward Holbrook.

SHERMAN MARTIN BURIED IN GREENWOOD

Funeral Services in Grace Church—Flowers from Relatives and Friends.

The funeral of Sherman Martin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, who died suddenly last Friday evening, took place yesterday morning at Grace Protestant Episcopal Church. The services were read read by the Rev. Dr. Huntington.

A large number of handsome floral tributes were sent, one of which was a cross of flowers prepared by order of the young man's sister, Lady Craven. There were also a floral cross from Mr. and Mrs. Martin and a wreath of cut flowers from Bradley Martin, Jr.

William Cutting, Jr., J. A. Burden, Jr., Duncan Cameron, Julian Townsend Davis, Henry M. Sands, and Brockholst Cutting were the pall bearers. The interment was in Greenwood Cemetery.

Two Men Killed by Gas.

Arthur Bean, thirty-seven years old, was found asphyxiated in bed yesterday morning at his boarding house, 145 East Twenty-seventh Street. His suffocation was accidental.

There were two keys on the gas pipe in his room, one of which regulated a small gas stove. In turning off one key it is supposed that Bean opened the other by touching it with the knuckle of his forefinger.

George Bielo of 2,332 Third Avenue was found dead in his bed yesterday morning, having been suffocated by gas. He had the reputation of being a steady, sober fellow, and was not known to have any cause for committing suicide. His wife and family live in Germany.

ALL FOR HER MONUMENT

Mrs. Naramore Directs Her Money to be Used for a Memorial.

NOTHING FOR HER SECOND HUSBAND

Only a First Husband and a Son May Be Buried by Her Side —A Sister Gets All Her Clothing.

Mrs. Priscilla Brown Naramore, not intending to be forgotten after death, made a will setting aside all her property for the purpose of erecting a fine monument to mark her last resting place. Further, she did not intend that her second husband, Sumner P. Naramore, who lives in New-Haven, Conn., should share her post-mortem glory.

Accordingly, she pointed out, in her will, just exactly who, besides herself, should be buried within the shade of the monument. The list included her first husband, but not Mr. Naramore. The latter's name does not figure anywhere in the document.

Mrs. Naramore's will, which was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office, is altogether a peculiar document. It was written entirely by herself, and, besides the provisions already mentioned, gives other equally remarkable directions.

The testatrix lived separated from her second husband at 3 West Sixty-third Street. She died Oct. 26 last, leaving a son by her first marriage, William H. Brown, who lives at 177 West Ninety-fifth Street, and a sister, Sylvia Murphy, whose residence is 33 New Cross Road, New Cross, London. The value of her personal property is placed at $4,500. The value of the realty is not stated.

Mrs. Naramore gives all her furniture, books, bric-a-brac, and pictures to her son, and leaves all of her clothing to her sister. Her will then states:

I wish when I die that no doctor be allowed to open me or experiment with my body in any way, but I wish to be embalmed in the most thorough manner that it can be done. I wish to be placed in a metallic casket, and that inclosed in a slate coffin of the thickest kind. I have a lot in the Kensico Cemetery, paid for, the deed of which is in my box in the safety deposit vaults with this will; and I will that all the money that I leave, whether in cash, banks, stocks, or bonds, or whatever form, be used in building a mausoleum on my lot.

If there is not money enough left by me to pay for the mausoleum I would like it to be made up by my son, a little at a time, until paid for. If that cannot be done, then I want all the money I leave to be used in building a monument at my grave, as good a one as the money will allow for. The papers and books in the safety deposit vaults will show the amount of money left by me at my death.

I wish to have only three catacombs in the mausoleum—one for my husband, William Brown, whose body I wish to have taken up from where it is buried in the cemetery in New-London, Conn.; one for myself, and one for my only son, William Henry Brown; and if there is only a monument put up, I wish the lot to be used for only those three graves. My cemetery lot in Kensico Cemetery I give and bequeath to my son, William Henry Brown, with the understanding that it is to be used for my husband, William Brown, myself, and my son, William Henry Brown, for all time and forever more, and they are not to be removed under any consideration whatever.

I wish that after my death nothing shall be removed from my flat until a week has elapsed since my funeral. I wish that at the time of my funeral the flat shall be closed and locked, and not opened until the week after the expiration of the week after the funeral. Furthermore, I wish that neither my son, William Henry Brown, nor any one else, shall try to in any way break this will or oppose anything herein written, as what I have said is my expressed wish in every particular.

Robert B. Harrison, a lawyer of 59 Wall Street, and W. Edmund Marks, a broker of 229 Broadway, are named as executors of the will. Mrs. Naramore directs them to see that all her conditions are carefully carried out.

NEW TRUSTEE OF AN ASTOR DEED

End of the Accounting of Property Held for One of the Heirs.

An illustration of the careful manner in which the Astor family holds its property together for future generations was given yesterday in the Supreme Court. When William Astor was married to Caroline Webster Schermerhorn, now his widow, William B. Astor, his father, who was the son of the original John Jacob Astor, executed, with his wife, Margaret, an ante-nuptial deed, giving to John Jacob Astor the second, and James Gallatin, as Trustees, securities of the value of $184,555, and the property at Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, where Mrs. William Astor still lives. They were to hold this property in trust for the benefit of William for life. On William's death it was provided that the income of $75,000 of the trust should be devoted to Mrs. Astor, and upon her death all should go to their issue.

This trust, erected nearly half a century ago, still exists, and is not even now in process of ending, though all the original parties to it, including both trustees, are dead. Only Mrs. Astor and her son John Jacob Astor the third, who will eventually get the whole, survive.

Justice Lawrence, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday confirmed the report of Charles D. Burrill, appointed as referee to pass upon the accounts of James Gallatin and John Jacob Astor, as trustees.

The gain of the securities up to December, 1887, was $43,223.72, making the total then $227,778.72. Philip Kissam, John Jacob Astor, William Cruikshank, and George Lord Day, executors under the will of William Astor, brought a friendly action in the Supreme Court against William Waldorf Astor and Charles F. Southmayd, as executors of the will of John Jacob Astor, to have the accounts of the trustees under the deed of trust examined.

Justice Lawrence, in confirming the report of the referee, appoints the United States Trust Company trustee under the deed, and out of the fund it is to receive $92,565, and hold it for the benefit of Caroline W. Astor, who is also to receive one-half of the interest on $134,500. John Jacob Astor is entitled absolutely to the residue and the property mentioned in the deed of trust.

AGAIN THE PETITION IS DENIED.

Charges of the Lightbourne Citizens' Committee Are Insufficient.

The Lightbourne "Citizens' Committee" is having a hard time in its attempt to get at the alleged fraudulent issue of $15,000,000 of city bonds. Their first application for the appointment of a commission to examine Deputy Controller Storrs, who, they allege, has a knowledge of the shadowy fraud, was thrown out of court by Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court. The Justice pointed out that the papers submitted did not demonstrate the good faith of the petitioners.

A second application was then framed and this was denied yesterday by Justice Andrews, who says in his opinion:

The affidavits now submitted do not obviate the objections to the former affidavits, which were pointed out by Mr. Justice Patterson, when a similar application was made to him. Every allegation in the petition is still made upon information and belief. It is true that the petitioners state that their sources of information and the ground of their belief are statements made to them by a Willis Lightbourne and Jepson O'Rourke, and the affidavits of these gentlemen are presented, in which they state that they know that the statements contained in the petition are true. Neither of the last-named gentlemen, however, state a solitary fact which tends to show that he has any knowledge whatever on the subject, and the said assertions of the said two gentlemen that they knew the charges which are contained in the petition are true are insufficient to justify me in making this order asked for, in that it would be putting on trial the Deputy Controller, who has held his office for many years and whose character for honesty and for faithful administration of the duties of his office has so far as I am informed never been attacked by any other persons.

The members of the Citizens' Committee threaten to try again, and in the meantime there is talk on the part of Mr. Storrs's friends that unless an end is put to the wholesale charges the Deputy Controller will do a little work in the courts himself, though it will be in the criminal, and not in the civil courts.

TO DECIDE MISS BUCHAN'S SANITY

A Commission Appointed upon Her Brother's Application.

Miss Mary H. Buchan, a spinster of 44, who owns $55,000 worth of real estate, is crazy according to her brother, William Buchan. He says that his sister, among other things, imagines that she is living with spirits, and has places set for them at the table when she dines, and compels the servants to serve them.

She is constantly talking to the spirits, and laughs incessantly over the antics of a supposed Irishman who, she says, is all the time telling her a funny story. She was in the Bloomingdale Asylum from March, 1888, until January, 1889. In 1883 it is alleged she tried to kill a servant with a carving knife.

Mr. Buchan yesterday secured the appointment of a commission by Judge Bischoff of the Court of Common Pleas to pass on his sister's mental condition. Lawyers Charles N. Morgan, Charles W. Watson, and Dr. Egbert Le Fevre are the Commissioners.

CLAIMS $150,000 AS COMMISSION.

Dimont M. Caldwell Sues the Mutual Reserve Fund Life.

Dimont M. Caldwell has brought suit against the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Insurance Company for $150,000, which he claims is due him for commissions on business placed in England.

The plaintiff alleges that in 1887 he entered into an agreement with the company to establish their business in England, and that he was to receive a commission on all business that was done in his territory for a period of ten years after he took charge. He seeks an accounting under this contract.

A motion was made yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Justice Andrews, to frame the issues for a jury. Mr. Milliken, for the defendant, claimed that there cannot be an accounting until the questions of fact are determined, and that, there being no written contract, all the testimony would be oral. Judge Andrews reserved decision.

A Commission Named for Meredith.

Sensational developments regarding prison corruption are promised on the examination into the mental condition of Edward Meredith. An order for the appointment of John H. Judge and Dr. Charles Matthew Chalmers as Commissioners to take testimony as to Meredith's sanity was signed yesterday by Justice Andrews in the Supreme Court.

Meredith was sent to Sing Sing Dec. 20, 1888, for an assault committed upon Phil Daly. While he was in prison, Meredith says he discovered huge frauds, which he threatened to disclose, unless he was permitted to escape. He insists that the food which was given him was doctored, destroying his mind.

It is now stated that he has manuscript of the value of $5,000 which is to be published, and will reveal a terrible condition of affairs in the prisons.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—A decision was handed down by Justice Andrews in the Supreme Court yesterday giving Frederick W. Loew, as executor of the estate of Jacob Vanderpoel, an additional allowance of $2,000 besides the costs in the action brought against him by Mrs. Libbie Spinochia to recover her dower in the estate of Mr. Vanderpoel, who was her husband. Justice Andrews dismissed the case at the trial about two weeks ago.

—The application of John Garvey, the "Astor tramp," for a stay of execution, pending the argument of his case before the General Term of the Superior Court, was on the calendar in Supreme Court Chambers yesterday. Because the District Attorney has not time to prepare his brief, the case went over for a week.

—Argument on the demurrer to the indictment in the case of John R. Tait, ex-Paying Teller of the Chemical National Bank, which was set for hearing before Judge Benedict in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, was postponed until the January term of court.

—Because he did not marry nineteen-year-old Carrie Weiss, according to agreement on Dec. 11, William Furman was yesterday placed in Ludlow Street Jail on an order signed by John Henry McCarthy of the City Court in an action for breach of promise.

Slow Work on a Government Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The annual report of the Naval Intelligence Office, of which proof was read last August, is delayed greatly. Four or five advance copies have been received, but the officers who are in charge of the volume feel that it is slighted for less important annual reports and documents. The annual is a compendium of progress in naval armament and construction, much sought for by libraries and by foreign services as well as by those interested in naval affairs at home.

Christmas in the Year 2000

By Edward Bellamy

A thoroughly original article, as only the author of "Looking Backward" could write,—giving his idea of what a Christmas in 2000 will be like, how it will be celebrated, etc. In the January issue of

The Ladies' Home Journal

10 CENTS ON ALL NEWS-STANDS
ONE DOLLAR FOR ONE YEAR

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

TROLLEYS AS MAIL CARRIERS IN BROOKLYN

Postmaster Sullivan Says the Trolleymen's Footing Is Unchanged.

Postmaster Sullivan of Brooklyn has been criticised for utilizing the trolley cars to carry the mails by the men who work on the cars. They say that in the event of a strike the power of the United States Government would be used against them for the reason that, by a tie-up, the mails would not be carried on the trolley cars.

Mr. Sullivan heard of these criticisms, and yesterday he said:

"As Postmaster of the city I am working in the best interests of the entire people in trying to increase the mail facilities. The trolley companies have their system so nearly perfect that it would be foolish to ignore or neglect the opportunities afforded by them. I would be glad to confer with representatives of the railroad men in order to show them just where I stand. From my standpoint I do not see how the fact that the trolley companies carry the mails can interfere with the men. It seems to me that they will be on the same footing that they are now. In the event of a strike the municipal authorities are bound to preserve order. When they fail the State authorities may interfere, and when they do not succeed the Federal Government may be called upon for aid. This might be done if the trolley companies did not carry the mails.

"If there is a strike it is the duty of the companies to see that their lines are not blockaded, and I suppose that United States deputy marshals might be used for that purpose. But I do not think that they would be called upon until it was shown that municipal and State aid had failed. I will say, however, that the strikers would not be allowed, under any circumstances, to interfere with the United States mails. I think the carrying of the mails by the trolley companies will be more of a help than any injury to the men. The companies will have to employ only capable men, and will not want to discharge them on trivial charges."

ATTENDED BY MANY CITY OFFICIALS

Funeral Services Over Alderman Flynn Held at St. Peter's.

Alderman Cornelius Flynn was buried in Calvary Cemetery yesterday, after funeral services at St. Peter's Church, in Barclay Street.

The burial procession left the late Alderman's residence in Bowling Green at 10 o'clock. In front of the hearse was an open carriage filled with flowers. Back of the hearse walked the pall bearers, Daniel E. Finn, Michael Kennedy, Daniel J. Connell, James J. Dollard, Daniel Mooney, Jeremiah Kennefick, Thomas Cleary, and Matthew Stripp, representing the Board of Aldermen and the Tammany Hall General Committee.

At the head of the long line of carriages was the one conveying the mother of Alderman Flynn, his daughter, Nellie, and his sons, Thomas and George.

At St. Peter's Father McGean was the celebrant of the requiem mass. He was assisted by Father Briody as deacon, Father Mynan as sub-deacon, and Father Kellher as master of ceremonies. A quartet rendered Sandroso's "Requiem."

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—Lady Clancarty.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Cotton King. Matinée, 2:00.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—Claudian. Matinée.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—A Country Sport. Matinée.
BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Prince Ananias. Matinée.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Love on Crutches. Matinée, 2:00.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:00 and 8:00—Pantomime, Grand Concerts, Wax Works.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders. Matinée, 2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies. Matinée, 2:00.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures. Matinée, 2:00.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Mr. Partner. Matinée, 2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—The Flams. Matinée.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—Notoriety. Matinée.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy. Matinée.
HOYT'S, 21th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk-White Flag. Matinée.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Der unglaubige Thomas. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th-St Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures. Matinée, 2:15.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Amazons. Matinée, 2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th Sts—2:00 P. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Toy Fair in Old Nuremberg.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Il Trovatore.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—Day and Evening—Exhibition of Paintings.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Esmeralda. Matinée.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson. Matinée, 2:00.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—Diplomacy. Matinée.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
3 A. M.	44	22	3:30 P. M.	53	37
6 A. M.	42	21	6 P. M.	53	39
9 A. M.	44	24	9 P. M.	48	38
12 M.	53	30	12 P. M.	48	38

Average temperature yesterday.....31⅛
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....48⅛
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....35½
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Rain or Snow, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 25, 1894.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE INCOME TAX CASE.

The suit brought by Mr. John G. Moore of this city to test the constitutionality of the income-tax law is clearly brought in good faith, and is one that any citizen who cares to go to the expense and trouble has a plain right to bring. Mr. Moore has been more or less criticised as a "capitalist" or the "representative of capitalists." The latter he frequently is in his business as a stock broker, but not in this lawsuit. The former he also is, or he would not be liable to a tax on dividends big enough to carry his case before the Supreme Court. But we know of no reason why a capitalist should submit to a law which he believes to be without warrant in the Constitution, if by judgment of the courts he can get his belief confirmed.

Mr. Moore has employed excellent counsel, one of them being ex-Senator Edmunds of Vermont, and the others Messrs. Shellabarger and Wilson of Washington. All these gentlemen have been honored members of one or the other house of Congress. They are not likely to have advised their client to bring a suit for which there is not a reasonable basis in law and fact, and they are all of them quite incapable of taking part in a suit intended to embarrass or liable really to embarrass the Government. Indeed, the course of Mr. Moore seems rather patriotic than otherwise. If the income-tax law be contrary to the Constitution, as he thinks, and as he is advised by his eminent counsel, it is certainly better for the Government to know that fact through the tribunals before great expense and still greater liability shall have been incurred. The tribunals cannot examine the matter and pass upon it unless it is brought before them in a suit in the ordinary course of litigation. As the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia is understood to be one by which an officer of the Government can be enjoined, the suit of Mr. Moore is very properly brought there. Undoubtedly the validity of the law will be ably defended by the Attorney General's office and with any aid that it may require. As the question has been raised, we trust that there will be no advantage sought in mere technicalities, and that it will be pressed with all possible earnestness, in order that a final decision by the Supreme Court may be reached at the earliest date practicable.

A RIDICULOUS DEMAND.

That peculiar specimen of the shallow and reckless demagogue, Gov. Hogg of Texas, has followed up the scornful rebuff which he received from Gov. Flower when he demanded the surrender of John D. Rockefeller as a "fugitive from justice" by making a similar requisition upon Gov. Mitchell of Florida for the surrender of Henry M. Flagler. Whether this remarkable personage with the appropriate name is deliberately seeking to increase his unsavory notoriety before leaving the office for which his party refused to renominate him because the people of Texas had had enough of him, or whether he is unconsciously striving for the kind of metamorphosis described by Apuleius, is not altogether clear. What is entirely clear is that his demand is, from any legal or constitutional point of view, ridiculous.

No matter what may be the merit or validity of the anti-trust law of Texas, or the offense against it of the Standard Oil Company, or any association connected with it, or the responsibility of Mr. Rockefeller or Mr. Flagler for such offense, real or alleged, against such law, valid or invalid, the requisitions of Gov. Hogg have no relevancy to any of these matters. If they or either of them can be caught within the jurisdiction of the State of Texas, perhaps some curious questions may be put to a test, but they cannot be arrested in some other State and turned over to the authorities of Texas without a flagrant outrage upon the rights of citizens, with which the United States courts would have to deal very speedily.

The Federal Constitution provides that a person charged with crime in one State and fleeing from its jurisdiction shall be surrendered by the Executive of that in which he takes refuge, on a proper demand. The statute made in pursuance of this requirement provides that when a demand is made for the surrender of a "fugitive from justice" upon the Executive authority of the State or Territory "to which such person has fled," it shall be accompanied with a copy of the indictment and an affidavit to the charges against the person whose surrender is demanded, certified by the Chief Magistrate of the State "whence the person so charged has fled." Then it becomes the duty of the Executive upon whom the requisition is made to cause the fugitive to be arrested and surrendered.

If Mr. Rockefeller has committed a crime in Texas and fled from its jurisdiction and taken refuge in New-York, or if Mr. Flagler has committed a crime in Texas and fled to Florida as a "fugitive from justice," then Gov. Hogg has some ground for his proceedings. Otherwise he is trying to use the Constitution and laws of the United States, under a false pretense, either to get into the jurisdiction of his State two citizens who are not subject to that jurisdiction, for purposes of oppression, or to get for himself a further measure of the disreputable notoriety which he seems to enjoy. Gov. Flower treated his application as it deserved, and Gov. Mitchell will do likewise if he has any decent conception of his dignity or his duty as the Chief Magistrate of the State of Florida. If this sort of requisition were valid, or if it should be heeded, it is easy to imagine the enormous abuses that might be perpetrated under the pretense of surrendering fugitives from justice. Colorado might have a law making it a crime to enter into a contract for the payment of debts in anything but silver coin, and demand the surrender of citizens of other States who violated the law as "fugitives from justice." The criminal jurisdiction of a State cannot be extended over the whole country by any such process.

THE DISTRESS IN NEBRASKA.

The recent dispatches leave no doubt that in at least five counties of Nebraska the failure of the crops of 1894 has been so nearly complete as to inflict general and severe distress. In the region most affected by the drought there are not enough prosperous people to take care of the afflicted, who comprise the great majority of the population. There is no stored wealth, as in older communities, which can be made available to tide over a temporary destitution. These people must be relieved by communities outside, or their sufferings will become more and more acute, and many of them will perish from actual starvation.

The relation of this condition of things to the recent politics of Nebraska is too obvious to need more than mention. The distress that has reached so acute a stage in five counties extends more or less throughout the whole State. It has produced a general discontent and an equally general desire to hold somebody else responsible for the discontent, and to punish him for it. This scapegoat is naturally the most prosperous person or corporation in sight. Consequently, the demagogues of Nebraska, who would be lost to sight in a year of plenty, come to the front in years of want, and bend their efforts to influencing the discontent of the distressed people, and to encouraging popular hallucinations about the causes and the cures of this discontent. The coincidence of good crops and good prices made an end of the Farmers' Alliance, the predecessor of the Populist Party. A like coincidence will make an end of the Populists.

Meanwhile, however, these people are suffering, and some of them are actually starving. It is said that they are waiting for relief from the Legislature of Nebraska, but that is too long to wait. If the Governor of Nebraska were to issue a public statement of the need of relief in that State, and an appeal for that relief, the answer would be immediate and efficacious. And among the very first and most generous of the responses would be, as it always has been in case of any affliction to any part of the population of the United States that could be alleviated by gifts of money, the response of those business men of New-York whom the unfortunate people of Nebraska have been deluded by demagogues into calling "goldbugs" and "Shylocks" and hating as in part the authors of their woes.

COL. FELLOWS AND THE DIVVER CASE.

District Attorney Fellows having been cleared of the charges brought against himself and having accepted the duty of prosecuting those brought against Police Justice Divver, it behooves him to perform this task in such a way as to prove his good faith and fidelity to the public. The case was very badly managed at the start. An obscure lawyer in Brooklyn, itching for notoriety, took it up without consultation with anybody better informed than himself and without any proper preparation, and got five obliging taxpayers of New-York to sign a petition for the removal of the Justice, alleging facts on information and belief of which they personally knew nothing, and which they were not in a position to prove by legal evidence. The charges and specifications were presented in bad shape, and the lawyer found himself quite at his wits' ends when he undertook to present evidence to support them.

The court showed a full appreciation of the gravity of the matter and of the importance of having these charges properly examined, and endeavored so far as possible to avoid the consequences of the lawyer's incapacity. Following the precedents, as well as the obvious propriety in proceedings of the kind, the Judges held that the allegations on "information and belief" were sufficient to bring the matter before the court. They then endeavored to extract from the badly-prepared set of charges such as were sufficiently definite to be susceptible of proof, in case proper evidence was produced, and sufficiently valid, if proved, to furnish cause for removal under the requirements of the law.

They held that the charge of habitual carelessness, negligence, and inefficiency in the performance of duty, as shown by the fact that the defendant had appeared in court on only fifty-six days from the 1st of January to the 18th of November, was sufficiently specific, and if proved would be cause for removal. They held the same in regard to the alleged assault upon Morris Tekulsky in the latter's saloon, declaring that it was the duty of a police magistrate at all times to maintain law and order, and that if he himself committed a breach of the peace he was guilty of malfeasance. All that was needed to make this a sufficient cause for removal was proof of the alleged facts. The offer of prizes and valuable rewards for the purpose of increasing the Democratic vote in certain districts was declared to be a crime, and the charge based upon such an offer was admitted and held to be cause for removal, if proved. The charge of systematically and habitually inducing and abetting fraudulent registration of voters, illegal voting, and making false election returns was held to be too indefinite, but the specification as to inducing a person named to register seventeen times at one election was admitted. The charge of complicity with greenGoods swindlers was ruled out, as it did not connect Divver with any such gang since he has been on the bench, though Judge Pryor very forcibly urged that participation in the crimes of thieves and swindlers was sufficient cause for removing a Police Justice, whenever it may have happened.

Here seemed to be a pretty clear and easy case to deal with, after the Judges had straightened it out, but the self-constituted prosecutor proved to be incapable of getting the evidence before the court. Witnesses evaded him, and he could make nothing of those he had, because he apparently had no clear notion of what he was driving at. In this predicament the District Attorney was brought to the rescue of the helpless lawyer from Brooklyn. Perhaps he may find material for amending the charges, but the court has pronounced those before it sufficient for the purpose in view, if they are sustained by evidence. Nobody is likely to deny that they furnish ample cause for removal, if proved to be true. If they are true, Divver is a disgrace to the bench, though the many other offenses of which he has been accused are left out of sight. What the District Attorney has to do is to get together the evidence in support of these charges and present it properly before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and the Judges will "do the rest." It is inevitable that he should be judged somewhat in regard to his attitude toward prosecutions affected with a political interest by his conduct of this case.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Dr. Louis Robinson begins some remarks upon the subject of cruelty to animals in The Fortnightly Review by taking issue with the English statutory definition of such cruelty that it is the wanton infliction of pain upon tame animals. Wild animals are thus pronounced by law to be without sensory nerves. His article is an inquiry into the justice of our prepossessions regarding what constitutes cruelty both as to tame and wild animals.

Philosophers like Descartes in the seventeenth century pronounced the brute animals to be non-sentient automata. Modern science, however, has learned that the lower animals have nerves and feelings very much resembling those of men. A brute makes an outcry, when injured, just as a man does, because he is in pain. It does not follow, however, that the sufferings of animals are to be judged by the noise they make when injured. This outcry is not merely an involuntary expression of the animal's feelings; it has a utilitarian character and history. The pig, for instance, makes a great noise when he is hurt, because in a wild state he was a member of a tribe which would come to his rescue when notified that he was in difficulties. Any hunter who has ever, after wounding a wild pig, been treed by his comrades has had good cause to know how fine is the esprit de corps of these animals. The sheep is dumb when suffering from the cruelty of men or dogs, because he knows that his timid fellows will not come to his assistance. Our opossum will suffer any amount of prodding and mauling rather than exhibit the least sign of life. The behavior of both pig and opossum, so science assures us, is purely utilitarian. The pig makes as much noise as possible and the opossum simulates death because each thinks that his method is the best means of preserving his own life.

It is often said that there is one source of suffering to which men are subject and from which the lower animals are free, namely, that from the imagination. A man fleeing from Indians knows that, if captured, he may be tortured. A fox running away from the hounds, on the other hand, does not have before his mind a vivid picture of what he will suffer when the dogs are on him. This is probably true, although we cannot see that it is certain.

Observers of natural history have often remarked upon the condition of watchful fear in which the animal creation seem to live. A hunter in India who once spent the night in a tree was greatly impressed by the universal panic among the animals he saw moving about him. Every animal, even the most powerful, like the tiger, was looking warily about for the presence of its natural enemy. The writer considers this kind of instinctive fear very different from the terror of human beings. He mentions the instance of a thrush which he observes some mornings in his own garden. He is after a worm, but is continually darting to and fro, frightened away from his prey by his nervous apprehension of cats and other enemies. Dr. Robinson pictures a man getting his breakfast under similar circumstances, casting fearful glances about him for the presence of an assassin before daring to look at his plate, and cringing under the table as soon as an enemy comes within pistol shot. The man, he argues, would go mad. And yet we imagine that a primeval man did sometimes have to get his meals under circumstances similar to these.

The writer has some very striking remarks upon the indifference of even humane people to certain kinds of animal suffering. He says that the poisons usually employed in getting rid of vermin and also frequently in killing domestic animals inflict the most painful of deaths. It was once his lot to see a cat die from accidental phosphorus poisoning, and it is his belief that if the cat had been flayed alive his sufferings could not have been more terrible. Phosphorus, strychnia, and arsenic are perhaps the three poisons most painful in their effects, and yet they are those in most constant use and kept everywhere in the form of paste or powder by respectable druggists. The world is accustomed to the use of these poisons and gives no further thought to the matter.

THE ADVANCE UPON MOUKDEN.

The story of the battle between Hai-Cheng and Moukden, as it was told in yesterday's Times, exhibits one or two rather surprising facts. The most surprising of them is the disclosure that the Chinese, after months of uninterrupted defeats, fight nearly or quite as well as ever. It was not until after they had been twice repulsed, and after five hours of hard fighting, that the Japanese succeeded in carrying the Chinese position. It is not likely that any one of the Japanese victories has cost the victors more dearly in proportion to the numbers engaged.

This is very strange, according to Western notions of warfare. In any European war the very privates in the defeated army would have learned by this time that the struggle was of no use, and not all the force of discipline nor the example of their officers could induce them seriously to withstand the victorious advance. In the Chinese Army it appears that the privates do not know this. The officers know it, and make use of their superior knowledge to run away first, and with haste proportionate to their rank. The force of discipline and the force of example are thus lost. The ignorant privates simply offer a passive and disorganized resistance, but this, as we see, is wonderfully obstinate. The Chinese soldiery have the invaluable gift of not knowing when they are beaten, and apparently of not minding being killed. If they had leaders of any enterprise, any courage, any patriotism, they would be very formidable troops. But their leaders behave exactly like so many New-York Police Captains. Their only thought is to accumulate money and save their own skins, and the virtues of honor and patriotism, it is plain, have no existence in China.

This is the other striking fact that is impressed upon us anew by every Japanese victory. For a good many years "Chinese civilization" has been imposing upon Western scholars. The natural bias of a fair and cultivated mind in favor of a system which is imperfectly known to it, but which seems to answer well enough the purposes of those who live under it, has operated to set it up as worthy to be compared with Western civilization, being possibly inferior to it at some points and possibly superior upon others. But the test of war is as crucial as it is cruel. Tried by that test, it is seen that the Chinese civilization is no civilization at all, that it has no public virtues, and that it does not provide any ideals, ideals that will lead gallant spirits to do and dare and die in their defense. It is, in fact, nothing but an overgrown barbarism, one may fairly say, in view of the revelations of Chinese cruelty—an overgrown savagery. It is less than forty years since the Japanese, who for ages had had their culture from Asia, began to take it from Europe, and to follow what our own Indians call "the white man's way." Their victory over the Chinese is the triumph of Europe over Asia; not of one civilization over another, but of civilization over a particularly pretentious and stolid barbarism. That is the demonstration that becomes clearer with every fresh Japanese victory. It may be regarded by future historians as the most important and fruitful demonstration of the nineteenth century. It is evident that in making it the Japanese are serving the cause and earning the gratitude of all mankind.

Samuel C. Seely was sentenced by Judge Benedict yesterday to eight years at hard labor, the prison selected being the Kings County Penitentiary, in order that his most unfortunate family may have opportunity to visit him. He is said to have given signs of actual relief after the sentence, which is a severe one, was pronounced. That is readily to be believed. His experience during the years in which his criminal acts were carried on can hardly have been a very happy one. But the feeling of pity aroused by his disgrace and far more by the awful situation in which innocent persons are involved may easily mislead the unthinking as to the justice of his punishment. There is a good deal of evidence that during his period of wrongdoing he took life easily, and in Chicago, whither he fled, he was betrayed by a companion from the betting places of the race track. We cannot see that in anything save in his plea of guilty he has been other than a pretty weak and selfish and worthless man. The real tragedy of his life is not in his imprisonment, but in his crime and particularly in the suffering he has brought on those to whom he owed love and self-respect.

There is much sound sense in the talk of Postmaster Sullivan of Brooklyn to the employés of the trolley cars. They complained of his using the cars to carry the mails, on the ground that it might embarrass them should they wish to strike by giving cause for interference by the United States authorities. Mr. Sullivan tells them that in case of a strike it is the interest of the whole community that order shall be maintained, and the fact that United States authorities may be called in only makes that more certain. Workingmen are gradually coming to see the force of such reasoning. The strike is a clumsy weapon, though sometimes a necessary one, but a strike with violence is a blunder as well as an offense against the law, and the more difficult it is made the better.

THE PROBLEM OF POLICE LEGISLATION

By Dorman B. Eaton.

VII.

Every reason which requires that the State, through its Governor, should have some power over the military force of a great city, also requires that it should also have an effective power over the police force. Each force has a duty in keeping the peace and enforcing the laws in which the State, as much as the city, is directly concerned. Police administration is not local in the sense that the Fire Department and the Park Department administrations are local. The time is near at hand when we shall need a police force subject to general laws throughout the State. There ought now to be a power in the Governor to order the transfer of a body of policemen, temporarily, from one city to another, or to any place where a disturbance exists, to aid in keeping the peace, instead of always having to resort to the military.

In every broad view of the subject, it is the part of wisdom and safety to require the consent of the Governor to the removal of a Police Commissioner. I am aware of no good reasons why the true, disinterested friends of reform should be unwilling to trust Gov. Morton with a power which his predecessors have had, to prevent an ill-advised removal of a Police Commissioner. I rest no part of my argument on the obvious interest of the Republican Party in having the Governor possess this power.

I have shown how short-sighted and opposed to the interest of true and enduring reform is the fatuous theory of a single head of the Police Department, whose tenure shall come to an end with the term of every Mayor, and whose office and powers will be a part of the spoils which every party and faction victorious in a city election will capture; and have pointed out the immense advantage of having several Police Commissioners appointed by Mayor Strong, whose tenures will extend several years beyond his own, and who can be removed only for cause. The advantage might be little less of having his appointees irremovable save with the consent of the Governor. The probabilities are ten to one that the partisan and corrupt Tammany Democrats will triumph in a New-York City election before they will triumph in a New-York State election; and in that event nothing but this salutary power in the Governor would prevent the whole police force becoming the spoils of a victorious Tammany. I would not ask that the Governor retain this power for any mere party advantage, but it seems to me that those who now contend for a non-partisan reform policy will be guilty either of infidelity to it or of an extraordinary blindness if they refuse to insist that the Governor shall retain this power. What will be the verdict of the future if an infatuation for a confused theory of having only one head for the police force, a suicidal policy of making the Mayor a municipal despot, and a needless and suspicious refusal to allow to Gov. Morton the usual power of his predecessors over removals of Police Commissioners, shall be followed by the victory of the Tammany Democracy in the next Mayoralty election, which will enable it to fill every place on the police force with its partisan minions? Those who would be most responsible for such results would hardly forgive themselves, if they could be forgiven by their fellow-citizens. It would, I must think, be far better for the friends of reform to provide for such just advantages than to give the Republican managers in the Legislature good reasons for insisting on them.

Nearly all there is of importance in the ambiguous, ill-understood theory of one head for the police force hardly amounts to more than this: Whether larger powers should not be—and I think they should be—conferred upon the Superintendent—powers not to be defined by a Mayor, but by a Police Commission.

The Mayor should not wish either to appoint or control the Superintendent, but should appoint Commissioners who will compel him to be efficient. When four hostile partisans are dominating the Police Board as Commissioners, for party patronage and spoils—dictating all appointments, promotions, and votes for party ends—it is natural that the Superintendent should be denied adequate authority; but the moment we have really non-partisan Commissioners, who will seek only the public welfare, they will have no partisan or corrupt interests to prevent their giving adequate powers to the Superintendent and holding him to a severe responsibility.

It ought to be most emphatically stated that the whole scheme for giving all power over the police to the Mayor, for making the fate of every police officer dependent upon the results of a popular vote at each election, for depriving the Governor of all power over removals, and for allowing them to be made by the Mayor at his mere pleasure without any good cause being assigned or any hearing being allowed—this whole scheme may be fitly described as one for establishing party government in cities by law for aiding the triumph of the spoils system. This scheme in all its parts is hostile to civil service reform and utterly incompatible with its fundamental principles. If the Mayor may remove his immediate subordinates without good cause, they must, in the same way, be allowed to remove those next below themselves without good cause.

Party government allows party managers to have their own way, and to make party platform tests for all office. Under party government in a city, the Mayor is the head of his party, and is bound to secure for it all the patronage and spoils possible. Upon a victory in an election there is, according to the party theory, a right and a duty to make a clean sweep of all office holders. The making of the Mayor supreme would strongly tend to the same results. It would perpetuate partisan contention in municipal affairs, and be a serious blow to the progress of civil service reform. But if the Mayor can only remove for cause, and the civil service examination shall become efficient—as they may easily be made if Mayor Strong will appoint fit officers to take charge of them—the patronage and spoils of party victories in the city election will become so small that no party or faction which, like the Tammany Democracy, rests on selfishness and plunder will long be able to keep up its organization.

Gave the Money to the Poor.

What was known as the Mayor's fund last Winter—the contributions of the city officials and the employes for the relief of the poor and unemployed—amounted to $67,476.89. This money was apportioned at various times among established relief agencies. A balance of $11,000 remained, and yesterday the Mayor decided to close the account and to distribute the money as a Christmas gift to the poor of the city, through the agencies already selected. It was distributed as follows: Society of St. Vincent de Paul, $5,500; New-York Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, $4,500; the United Hebrew Charities, $1,163.62.

Police and Firemen Want to Retire.

Four more applications for retirement were filed with Police Commissioner Welles, of Brooklyn, yesterday. They were from Patrolman Edward Cahill, Jr., of the Seventh Precinct; Peter Cummings, of the Eleventh Precinct; George Hesh, of the Central Office Squad, and Special Messenger to Mayor Schieren, and Detective John C. Corcoran, who was reprimanded by Judge Moore a few days ago.

Five firemen are also anxious to get on the retired list before Jan. 1.

A New Theatre for Montreal.

MONTREAL, Dec. 24.—Charles Vendal, a broker and banker, doing business in New-York and Boston, has closed a deal with real estate men in this city for the erection of a theatre to cost $250,000. The manager will be Mrs. Henry Thompson, recently connected with the Academy of Music.

"AIDA" AT THE OPERA

A Great Work Heard by a Characteristic Christmas Eve Audience.

It was not encouraging to look around the auditorium of the Metropolitan Opera House last night. It reminded one of a performance of "Miss Multon" at the Union Square Theatre some years ago in Christmas week. The house was densely populated by empty seats, and when Marie Wilkins said: "You know we are in the midst of the Christmas festivities," Clara Morris looked sadly around her and said: "Well, I should say we were." It seemed last night as if the calculations of the management had quite gone astray, for, although a particularly strong cast was offered to induce people to go, they industriously remained at home and hung up their stockings.

The artists seemed to feel the depressing influence of the occasion, for some of them departed from the pitch many times, and always in a downward direction. The chief offender in this respect was, of course, Signor Tamagno, who seems unable to sing a sustained cantabile quite in tune. When he has an opportunity to hurl out a high note with the full strength of his immense voice, he is almost always in tune, and he produces a tone that is a delight to the gentlemen who shout "Bravo!" Mme. Nordica was the Aïda last night, and in the first act it seemed as if she was going to have a hard time of it, but in the second act she recovered herself, and sang the part, as she generally does, with excellent dramatic effect.

M. Maurel appeared for the first time in a number of years as Amonasro. He looked the part admirably and acted it with good, old-fashioned melodramatic fervor. It cannot be said that his voice was at all times equal to the demands of the music, but he sang with fire and energy, and pleased the audience. Mme. Mantelli had recovered from her recent indisposition, and repeated her fine performance of the unhappy Amneris. M. Plançon was an admirable Ramfis, and Signor Mariani an acceptable King. The spectacular effects were, as heretofore, brilliant, and both chorus and orchestra did their work acceptably. Signor Bevignani conducted. To-night "Il Trovatore" will be given at popular prices.

WILL REPORT UPON THE SEVENTY'S WORK

Mr. Smith Will Do So at the Chamber of Commerce Meeting.

The Executive Committee of the Committee of Seventy met yesterday in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. It was said that reports were received from the subcommittees on garbage, tenement-house reform, civil service, power of removal bill, public schools, and removal of Police Justices. It was also declared that all these matters would be discussed at the meeting of the full committee to be called for next Thursday.

The Chamber of Commerce will hold its annual meeting on Jan. 3, and Charles Stewart Smith, who is Chairman of the Committee of Seventy, will make a report at this meeting as to why the Lexow committee should be authorized to continue its investigation and to have included within its scope all the other departments of the City Government.

President Orr of the Chamber of Commerce has invited Controller of the Currency Eckels to address this meeting.

Mr. Smith is of the opinion that he should make his report to the Chamber before any speeches are made, and he was quoted as saying yesterday that he would precede Controller Eckels with his report.

MR. GILDER IN LODGING HOUSES

A Christmas Eve Tour for the Benefit of the Tenement Commission.

Richard Watson Gilder, editor of The Century Magazine and Chairman of the Tenement-House Commission, spent Christmas Eve in making a tour of the Bowery lodging houses.

Mr. Gilder, dressed in a comfortable sack suit, went to Police Headquarters about 11:30 o'clock last night, and a detective was assigned to conduct him through the most interesting localities.

He said he wished to obtain some information as to the condition of the lodging houses by personal investigation, for the benefit of the commission, and he thought Christmas Eve a favorable time to do so.

He refused to say what lodging houses he intended to visit. He started out at midnight on his tour.

ART NOTES.

—Some thirty water colors, by Percy Moran are shown at the Avery Galleries on Fifth Avenue. They comprise subjects more or less familiar to those who are acquainted with the artist's work, are painted in light, decorative colors, and are daintily framed. They do not seem, however, to be up to Mr. Moran's usual standard, and many bear marks of haste, particularly in the drawing. Hands are frequently slighted and heads and arms lack construction, for which it is difficult to find excuse. The promise of earlier years is by no means realized, and it is doubtful if this exhibition will add greatly to the artist's reputation. The pictures, however, are of a decorative nature, and as such, will probably appeal to a certain class and find purchasers. There are young women in big hats, and quaint, old-fashioned dresses, and men in attractive costumes and graceful poses, with backgrounds of pale greens and pinks—none serious, but all tending toward prettiness. "Ready for Tea" is undoubtedly the most serious of the contributions, being more solidly drawn and painted than the rest, and stands out in bold relief, but No. 27 is feeble and would have made one doubt its authenticity had it been hung elsewhere. There is, of course, much skill and cleverness apparent in all, and it is just this that causes the regret that they are not very much better. The exhibition will remain open till the 5th of January.

—Dr. Clémenceau, the famous French Cabinet maker and breaker, is endeavoring to have the art museums in Paris opened to the public at night. The idea is not altogether original with him, however, but in reality belongs to M. Geffroy, who is celebrated for being the only man who has dared to write that Meissonier had looked at everything and seen nothing. It was Geffroy who proposed the creation of evening museums, where the people, the poor student, the artist, and the thinker could reflect, write, or copy in comfort. M. Clémenceau has taken the matter up and is pushing it in every possible way. In England the question of opening the museums, libraries, &c., on Sunday is still agitating the public. Organized efforts are being made by means of sermons and speeches to influence opinion in favor of Sunday opening.

—The Louvre has recently received by gift an excellent portrait of Jules Dupré, painted by himself. Four admirable examples of Boucher have just been added to its collection. They are said to have once formed part of the collection of Napoleon III.

—Mr. MacMonnies, the young American sculptor, has been officially notified that the French Government has bought for the Luxembourg collection his bronze statue of a Bacchante, exhibited in the Salon. This is the first time an American sculptor has been so honored.

—Mr. Holman Hunt has been appointed Romanes lecturer at Oxford for 1895.

Truck and Trolley Car Meet.

Liberty Hook and Ladder Company of the old Volunteer Fire Department of New-Utrecht collided with Trolley Car No. 88 of the Brooklyn, Bath Beach and West End Railroad Company yesterday at Bensonhurst and Twentieth Avenue, and John Wyman, twenty-eight years old, a member of the fire company, had his left leg severely injured.

Charles Smart of Bedford Avenue and William Bane, also members of the fire company, were bruised about the body.

The fire was in the house of Walter S. Parfelt, the architect. The house was damaged to the extent of $2,500, and the furniture $1,500. Two horses, valued at $750, were burned to death. The fire extended to the house owned by James B. Lynch, and caused a damage of $1,500 to the house and $750 to the furniture.

ALLIES AGAINST EUROPE

Shanghai's Information About Japan's Conditions of Peace.

DELIGHTFUL SPEECH TO THE DIET

Chinese Troops Which Were in Mutiny at Wei-Hai-Wei Have Been Subdued by Payments of Overdue Wages.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—A dispatch from Shanghai to the Central News gives an extract from an article in The Shanghai Mercury, which says:

"One of the conditions of peace which the Japanese want to enforce is a close alliance with China against European influence. Japan also wishes to undertake the reorganization of the Chinese army and navy, and seeks control of the Chinese Government upon the same lines which she attempted in Corea."

A Central News dispatch from Tokio says the Japanese Diet was opened at the capital to-day by imperial commission. The speech from the throne was read by the Premier, Count Ito. In the course of the address, the Emperor said:

"I have just instructed the Ministers to present to you the necessary budget and other important measures. Our forces have been victorious in every engagement, and are pressing steadily forward into the enemy's territory. I am especially gratified that despite the bitter cold and other hardships our forces have distinguished themselves by their valor.

"The neutral powers are more friendly than ever. Our long cherished aspirations for a revision of our treaties have already been fulfilled with some countries, and with others negotiations are progressing favorably. In view of the glorious situation, I trust the Diet will work to secure a peaceful and fitting termination of our undertakings to advance harmony between the Government and the people."

A dispatch from Che-Foo to the Central News says the mutiny of the Chinese troops at Wei-Hai-Wei is ended, the soldiers' demands having been satisfied by the receipt of their back pay.

The Times's correspondent in Tien-Tsin says:

"The Chinese and foreign officers of the Chinese fleet have sent to Prince Kung a unanimous protest against the punishment of Admiral Ting for the defeat of the squadron in the battle at the mouth of the Yalu. They declare that the charges against him are unjust, and three would resign if he should be punished. Consequently an edict has been issued continuing Ting in his command. It was the Foo-Chow clique which ousted Admiral Lang. They conspired against Ting and prompted the censors to falsely accuse, in order to avenge the execution of their comrade, Capt. Fong.

"Japanese cruisers lately have been examining the Shan-Tung coast. They seem to be selecting a landing place whence to threaten Wei-Hai-Wei. Shao-Yeo-Leen is ineligible to the peace mission to Japan, owing to the fact that he offered rewards for Japanese heads when he was Governor of Formosa."

DEATH PENALTY FOR TREASON.

Gen. Mercier's Proposed Law Provokes Confusion and a Duel.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—Gen. Mercier, Minister of War, introduced to-day in the Chamber of Deputies a bill providing the death penalty for such military traitors as Capt. Dreyfus.

Deputy Jaurès, Socialist, was delegated by his party to demand the abolition of the death penalty in the army. In the course of his attack upon the Government he said that Dreyfus escaped the death sentence because the Government feared the consequences of executing him.

Premier Dupuy reproached Jaurès for voicing the theories of international socialism on a subject which should appeal to every Frenchman's loyalty.

"You are the Internationalists," shouted Jaurès in his reply, pointing to the Ministers. "You favor the internationalism of Hebrew capitalists whom you screen and protect. Yet these Hebrew capitalists whom you adopt as your wards are swindlers and scamps."

The Chamber was brought to a high pitch of excitement by this harangue. The Socialists cheered approvingly.

The Ministers interrupted the speaker frequently with their protests. As Jaurès reached the climax of his charges, M. Barthou, Minister of Public Works, sprang to his feet, and shouted: "You lie and you know you lie."

Jaurès's reply was drowned in a tumult, which was stilled after five minutes by the President's bell. There were many calls for the censuring of Jaurès, and eventually M. Brisson, the President, requested him to retract his accusations. Jaurès refused flatly. He was censured by the President and expelled temporarily from the Chamber. The sitting was adjourned in confusion. Jaurès sent his seconds to Barthou. The duel, which will be fought with pistols at twenty-five paces, was the main topic of discussion during the intermission. The Deputies were still talking of the probable conditions when the sitting was resumed.

The previous question was demanded by the Government as soon as the Chamber came to order, and was carried against M. Jaurès's proposal. Alexander Millerand, Radical, argued in a speech on Gen. Mercier's bill that existing laws would enable the Government to punish Dreyfus with death. Lawyer Leveille, Republican, denied this. Eventually urgency was voted on the Mercier bill.

The German Embassy has issued a note denying that anybody connected with it ever had direct or indirect relations with Capt. Dreyfus or ever made an effort to have Capt. Dreyfus tried in camera, instead of in open court.

This sweeping denial is the German Government's answer to the sentencing of Dreyfus for the alleged betrayal of French military plans to the embassy in Paris and to the violent attacks made upon the embassy by the Paris press.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The Times correspondent in Berlin says:

"The German press may be congratulated upon its attitude during the latest phase of the spy mania in France. Great interest naturally was shown in the Dreyfus trial, in which the German Embassy has been mixed up, but there has been no sign of an attempt to reply to the articles in the French journals. Public opinion, however, is unable to shake off the impression that Capt. Dreyfus was condemned before his trial. It is to be hoped that the German press will exercise the same restraint in this delicate matter, if later the obscurity which overhung the trial be cleared up."

M. Jean Jaurès is thirty-five years old. M. Jean Louis Barthou is thirty-two. M. Jaurès is a former professor of Philosophy of the Toulouse Faculty. M. Barthou is a lawyer and newspaper man. M. Jaurès made a reputation as an orator—not as a logician—by his style and diction of his attack on the Anti-Anarchist bill which was passed immediately after Casimir-Perier's succession to the Presidency.

GERMAN TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

American Petroleum Has Gained Full Control of the German Market.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—A report has been received at the Department of State from Commercial Agent Louis Stern of the United States at Bamberg, Germany, regarding Germany's trade with Russia.

Since the new Russian-German commercial treaty went into effect, imports of grain have increased to such an extent that it appears advisable to call the attention of the American trade concerned to the fact.

The exportation of Russian wheat to Germany during the first ten months of the current fiscal year increased 1,082 per cent. and that of Russian barley 298 per cent., as compared with the previous year.

American petroleum gained full control of the German market. The German demand for Russian petroleum is on the decrease—54.2 per cent. less being imported this year than last.

Exports from Germany to Russia are continually increasing. As compared with last year, the exportation of German flour to Russia increased 14 per cent., that of peeled grain 231 per cent., lump coal 33 per cent., bar iron 138 per cent., and machines made of cast iron 90 per cent.

Statistics show that Russian agriculture is reaping the most benefit from the new commercial treaty, and, on the other hand, the German iron industry has profited most. The hopes which the German textile industries based on the conclusion of the treaty do not appear to be realized so far.

RUINS MADE BY THE GALES

Vessels Wrecked, Dike at Harburg Broken, and Many Lives Lost.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The British bark Altona, Capt. Liswell, from Antwerp Dec. 5 for East London, which was reported at Deal Dec. 10, is lying in the Downs, having lost sails and sustained other damage. She suffered severely during the recent gale.

The British ship Arklow, Capt. Thomas, which sailed Dec. 16 from Greenock for Ship Island, has gone on the rocks and is badly shattered.

The British bark Romanoff, Capt. Anderson, from Belfast Dec. 16 for Savannah or Pascagoula, was picked up in the Channel on Saturday and towed back to her port of departure. She had lost her fore and main masts.

The British steamer Sutherland, which sailed from Bremen Dec. 20 for New-York, has returned. The cause for her putting back is not known.

The British bark Minnie Bowne, Capt. Davies, was wrecked off West Hoyle in yesterday's gale, and all hands were drowned.

Reports of loss of life and damage to property from the gales continue to come in from all directions. At Girvan, Scotland, a show caravan was caught in the gale and capsized. Some of the covered vans were set on fire, and four persons were burned to death. At Fleetwood, Lancashire, two fishing boats were sunk, and all hands on board were lost. The interruption of telegraphic communication with Scotland continues, although the winds have abated. It is estimated that the total loss of life by the storm will reach 120.

Fishing boats returning to Grimsby and Norwich in a battered condition bring reports of isolated drownings. The fishing boat Daisy foundered off Portsoy, Scotland, yesterday, and its four occupants were drowned.

BERLIN, Dec. 24—During the prevalence of the gale in Germany the dike at Harburg broke and a large area of land was submerged. Many streets in Geestemunde and Altona were inundated and in Hamburg the Hamburger Hof of the Alster-Bassin and the quays surrounding that sheet of water were greatly damaged. The water is now being pumped out by fire engines. The damage to the docks will, it is estimated, reach at least 2,000,000 marks.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 24.—The hurricane has caused great damage to shipping along the coast of Holland. One-third of the Scheveningen fishing fleet has been destroyed, and the Egmond fleet has been totally destroyed. The loss of property is enormous. The number of lives lost is not yet known.

ROTTERDAM, Dec. 24.—The Norwegian steamer Stanley, 1,300 tons, was wrecked off the Jutland coast yesterday and her crew of twelve were lost. The steamer was almost helpless on Saturday, and was buffeted about for twenty-four hours before she went on the rocks.

The damage caused here by the storm is about 500,000 florins.

At Zantvoort, near Haarlem, the submarine cables from England have been laid bare. Usually they are under six feet of sand.

ARMENIA INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

Official Denial by Turkey of Reported Executions at Erzeroum.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 24.—Chefik Bey, Judge of the Court of Cassation, and Djelaleddin Bey of the Court of Appeal have been appointed members of the Armenian Commission. Chefik Bey will probably preside. They will start for Sassoon to-morrow, and will be accompanied by a delegate representing the French Government.

United States Minister Terrell had an audience with the Sultan yesterday, and with the Council of Ministers to-day, for the purpose of discussing the question of an independent inquiry in Armenia on the part of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The Turkish Legation has received the following official telegram:

"Certain European newspapers announced the execution of thirty-six Armenians at Erzeroum. This information is not correct, facts being as follows:

"Out of forty-six Armenians under arrest at Erzeroum, thirty-six were liberated, five were condemned to death, and the remaining five to ten years' hard labor. Seven others were also condemned to death, but they are in flight. The condemned men were convicted of murder, but the last legal formalities concerning these sentences have not yet been fulfilled."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 24.—Owing to the severity of the Winter it will perhaps be impossible for the Commission of Inquiry into the Armenian outrages to visit Sassoun. Moreover, it will be difficult to procure eyewitnesses of the massacres, for the survivors are dispersed among other provinces. The Porte denies the reports that the Archbishop of Marach is imprisoned at Aleppo; that other Bishops are imprisoned elsewhere, and that thirty Armenians have been executed at Erzeroum.

HOMAGE TO MRS. W. W. ASTOR.

The Casket Will Be Sent to This City by Steamer Aurania.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The body of Mrs. Astor was embalmed to-day and placed in a mahogany casket, the mountings and plate of which are of silver. It will be inclosed in a case of lead and sent to Liverpool on Thursday for shipment to New-York on the steamer Aurania. The casket will be addressed: "Neurer, Trinity Church, New-York."

A memorial service will be held in the chapel at Cliveden to-morrow. The staff of The Pall Mall Gazette will attend in a body.

The Pall Mall Gazette says:

For months Mrs. Astor's health has been the cause of great anxiety to her friends. Though last Summer she was strong enough to welcome and entertain the whole staff of The Pall Mall Gazette at Cliveden. Whether in her New-York home, doing the honors of the American Legation in Rome, or entertaining in her English houses, she won affection from all sides. Duran's beautiful picture of her looked out as a friend upon the hundreds of those who saw it. To very many in America, France, Italy, and England her loss will bring sadness. To ourselves it will cause deep and enduring sympathy and sorrow.

THE AFFAIRS OF MADAGASCAR.

Government of the Hovas Will Not Forego Imports of Arms.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—A dispatch from Antananarivo says that the Malagasy Government has published in full the corespondence between Le Myre de Vilers, the French Envoy, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs. As already reported, the Government, while granting the French demands as to diplomatic representation, French enterprises on the island, the adjudication of Hova-French disputes, and the boundaries of Diego Suarez, declines to forego the right to import munitions of war.

THE POPE TO THE CARDINALS.

His Holiness Expresses Joy at Evidences of Religious Revival.

ROME, Dec. 24.—The official journal of the Vatican publishes the Pope's reply to the Christmas congratulations of the College of Cardinals. His Holiness dwelt upon the need of recalling the religious spirit to the armies, schools, Parliaments, and Cabinets of the world. He also spoke of his joy in witnessing evidences of a revival of religious faith.

GUATEMALAN MINISTER'S PLAN.

He Will Offer to Compromise with Mexico or to Arbitrate.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 24.—The Guatemalan Minister will be officially received on Thursday. It is learned from a trustworthy source that he will acknowledge the binding force of the treaty of 1882, but will endeavor to effect a compromise as to a certain portion of the disputed territory, or will propose arbitration, with the United States, England, or Spain as the arbitrator.

Death of Frances Mary Buss.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Frances Mary Buss is dead.

Miss Frances Mary Buss was born in London Aug. 16, 1827. For the last thirty years she has had a reputation as an educator. She founded the North London Collegiate and Camden Schools, the attendance of which never falls below 1,000, and was President of the Association of Head Mistresses of Public Schools, besides occupying official places in several other educational societies. She was the daughter of the late Robert W. Buss, artist, and opened her first school with her mother.

Death of the Bishop of Hereford.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The Right Rev. James Atlay, D. D., Bishop of Hereford, is dead.

The Right Rev. James Atlay, D. D., was born at Wakerley, Northamptonshire, in 1817. After a preliminary training at Grantham and Oakham schools, he entered St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He was vicar of Madingley, near Cambridge, from 1847 to 1852, and Queen's preacher at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, from 1856 to 1858.

He occupied the position of a senior tutor in his college at the time he was elected to the vicarage of Leeds, out of thirty-eight candidates, by the Trustees of the vicarage, who were twenty-five in number.

This was in 1859, when the Rev. Dr. Hook, the former vicar of Leeds, was appointed to the deanery of Chichester. Dr. Atlay was appointed a canon of Ripon in 1861; and in 1868 was nominated by the Crown to the See of Hereford, in succession to Dr. Hampden. He married in 1859 Frances Turner, younger daughter of Major William Martin of the Bengal Army.

Prince Bismarck's Great Grief.

BERLIN, Dec. 24.—A friend of the Bismarcks, who has returned to Berlin, says that the old Chancellor's farewell to his wife's body in Varzin was the most sorrowful scene of the great man's life. After leaving the chapel Bismarck took a seat under a fir tree on a near-by knoll, leaned his chin on his walking-stick, and gazed long and intently at the grave. When he rose to go, he moved slowly and haltingly as if reluctant to leave the spot.

The Detroit's Officers' Reception.

ROME, Dec. 24.—The officers of the United States cruiser Detroit will be received by the Pope on Wednesday.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The Standard's Rome correspondent describes the officers and crew of the Detroit as "fine, active, bronzed men." By special permission from the Italian Government they are allowed to carry their arms.

Chelford Inquest Adjourned.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The inquest in the cases of persons killed in the railroad disaster near Chelford on Saturday was opened at Chelford this evening. After the bodies had been identified by friends an adjournment was taken.

Randolph Churchill Arrived.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Lord Randolph Churchill reached the Victoria Station at 7:30 this evening. He looked wretchedly ill. He was lifted carefully from the train and to his carriage.

Sir Charles Tupper's Health.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner, is recovering rapidly from the influenza. This afternoon he drove to the Dominion offices.

DENIALS FROM STREET CLEANERS

Mr. Andrews Says Men Will Not Be Dismissed—Horses Were Overfed.

Regarding the charges of the Central Labor Union that he abandoned the street-sweeping machines and water carts, Street-Cleaing Commissioner Andrews said yesterday that there was no truth in them. The implements were, he said, a part of a system which would be used when other machines were procured. Men would not be dismissed. Their work would be lightened.

Major Throckmorton said the story that he was not feeding the horses of the department enough oats was untrue.

"I found," he stated, "that the stablemen were shoving twenty-four pounds of oats into the horses daily. In the army we gave our artillery horses twelve pounds each. Their work was more severe than that performed by the ash-cart horses. I have reduced their rations to fifteen pounds of oats a day."

Generous Gifts to O'Neill's Employes.

During the last two weeks Messrs. H. O'Neill & Co., the big dry goods firm on Sixth Avenue, have served supper free to as many of their help as desired to partake of it in the large restaurant connected with their establishment. The large room was crowded with employes for three hours every evening. The service was equal to the best that the concern offers to its customers, and was heartily appreciated by the employes.

Last night, as a fitting close, two tons of fine turkeys, averaging ten pounds each, were given to the cash help and other employes of the great establishment, and many a tired face gave evidence of gratitude for Mr. O'Neill's kind and happy thoughtfulness.

Gen. Swaim on the Retired List.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Secretary Lamont to-day issued the order placing Gen. Swaim on the retired list of the army. The order is issued by command of Major Gen. Schofield, and is signed by Secretary Lamont. It reads as follows: "Brig. Gen. David G. Swaim, Judge Advocate General, having attained the age of sixty-two years, is, by direction of the President, retired from active service this date, under the provisions of Section 1,244, Revised Statutes. He will repair to his home. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service."

Made a Confession of Murder.

ROANOKE, Ala., Dec. 24.—A. C. Hill has been arrested, and confessed to being the murderer of Dr. J. H. Card, who was enticed from this town one night last week and shot and robbed. Hill says he did the deed alone, and used two pistols of different calibre. The dead man's watch and chain have been recovered. Hill came from Texas, and has been attending college at Roanoke until recently.

A Centenarian's Christmas.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 24.—Mrs. Emily Robbins Talcott of West Hartford will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of her birth to-morrow. She was born in Wethersfield, Dec. 25, 1790, and was married in 1810 to Ansel Talcott, who died a few years ago. She has four children and a number of grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Her eyesight and hearing are impaired, but she is mentally vigorous.

Mr. Wanamaker Has a Cold.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 24.—Ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker has been confined to his home for several days with a severe cold. "He is not ill," said his partner, Robert C. Ogden, to-night, at the store. "He has had a cold—nothing more—and his friends are alarmed needlessly. He was about the house to-day as chipper as he could be."

Will Relieve the Columbia.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Secretary Herbert has directed Admiral Meade to order the Atlanta to cruise in the West Indies, relieving the Columbia, and to issue orders to the latter vessel to proceed north to Norfolk from Jamaica as soon as the Atlanta shall start south. As the Atlanta has been reported ready for sea, it is expected that she will get away this week.

Found Unconscious in the Street.

An unknown man was found in an unconscious condition lying on the sidewalk at Eighty-seventh Street and the Boulevard last night. He was removed to the Manhattan Hospital, and afterward taken to Bellevue. There was no evidence of the man having been drinking.

A Grand Army Man Commits Suicide.

OTTO, N. Y., Dec. 24.—Orville Larkin, proprietor of Larkin's grist mill, well known in Grand Army circles, committed suicide this morning. No reason is known.

Fell and Broke His Neck.

Mandeville Barry, a janitor at 3 Brown Place, while carrying home a turkey he had purchased, fell into the cellar of 130 Willis Avenue and broke his neck.

Latest Arrival.

SS Panama, (Span.,) Rivera, Havana Dec. 20, with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:40 P. M.

NEW THEATRICAL BILLS

Mr. and Mrs. Kendal Back in the Metropolis for Christmas.

CLANCARTY AND HIS FAIR LADY

A Substantial Performance of an Old Romantic Play at Abbey's Theatre and Other New Bills.

Tom Taylor's four-act romantic and semi-historical drama called "Lady Clancarty" was presented by Mr. and Mrs. Kendal and a serviceable supporting company at Abbey's Theatre last evening in presence of a distinguished and sympathetic audience—sympathetic, that is to say, with the Kendals, if not emphatically so with the romance of Tom Taylor.

This middle-aged and worthy play was first acted in London twenty years ago, with Ada Cavendish as the heroine, and was soon brought to this country, but it had no great success, in England or America, until it was revived by Mr. Hare and the Kendals, at the St. James's Theatre, London, in 1887. Its long run then probably suggested it to Mrs. Langtry as a profitable addition to her repertory. She brought it out here in the Spring of 1887, acting Lady Elizabeth to the Clancarty of Charles Coghlan, and it is with this performance, often repeated, that the one now on view will be oftenest compared. The Lady Clancarty of Mrs. Langtry was a vision of loveliness, and she acted with sufficient skill and taste to create and sustain an illusion, while the impulsive Irish adherent of fallen James II. had, in the person of Charles Coghlan, a representative lacking nothing in dignity and grace of person, or technical skill.

The play was then beautifully mounted though scarcely with the rich elaborateness of the present production at Abbey's, which is a copy in every detail of the scenic investiture and costume of the London production of 1887. Undoubtedly it is a picture of court life in the later years of William III.'s reign, as exact as possible. The wigs, waistcoats, and hats of the men, and the headdresses and gowns of the women have been copied from old pictures. The scenes comprise views of the inn at Romney Marsh used by the Jacobites of 1696 as a rendezvous; rooms in Kensington Palace and Whitehall, and the Gatehouse Prison, and the bedchamber of a young lady of high rank, showing the huge canopied, curtained, upholstered bed in which she dreams at night her dreams of romance. The pictures are all handsome, and the color schemes are rich, varied, and tasteful.

Of the acting of Mr. and Mrs. Kendal as the young Irish Lord and the Lady, who were married in childhood, and then separated, to be brought together again in the most acceptable sentimental manner, it is only necessary to say it is thorough, sound, and able, after their usual manner. Mr. Kendal lacks somewhat the spontaneous fire and dashing gallantry of the Irishman of romance, but he loses no point through thoughtlessness or lack of stagecraft; and though Mrs. Kendal is assuredly a somewhat mature Lady Clancarty, not a few young actresses could express the conflicting emotions, the love, horror, grief, despair that uplift, depress, and torture the fair lady with her certain skill and unassailable accuracy.

Mr. Graham has the profile of the Prince of Orange, a manner that suggests eccentric royalty, (to people who know nothing whatever of royalty, eccentric or otherwise,) and an occasional remarkable cough that is doubtless an illustration of a fact in English history.

All the performance is smooth, careful, and competent, though sometimes too noisy, and, while we do not understand the singular sketch of a drunken jailer with a raspberry-jam countenance and a St. Vitus' dance manner, contributed by the Kendals' new low comedian, Mr. Huntley, doubtless it is pre-Raphaelite or something, and will lead to a new local dramatic cult.

Earl Clancarty	W. H. Kendal
King William III.	J. F. Graham
The Earl of Portland	William Lugg
Lord Woodstock	Norman Forbes
Lord Spencer	H. Cooper Cliffe
Sir George Barclay	A. Buckław
Sir John Friend	F. M. Paget
Cardell Goodman	George Gray
Chamock	C. Morton
Rokewood	G. F. Harrington
Vaughn	J. F. Walker
Knightly	P. F. Ames
James Hunt	F. G. Owens
Gille	H. J. Carvil
Tremlett	W. R. Gordon
Clirk	G. P. Huntley
Officer of the Guard	G. W. Hardy
Princess Anne	Minnie Cathcart
Lady Betty Noel	Nellie Campbell
Susannah	Adah Barton
Mother Hunt	Florence Cowell
Lady Clancarty	Madge Kendal

A HOME-MADE PANTOMIME.

Mr. Thompson's "Dresden Shepherdess" Presented at the Eden Musee.

A mature pink page pushed aside the curtains of the Eden Musée's little stage, last evening, and, in a voice that had been carefully sprinkled with powdered sugar, delivered to the astonished country cousins who filled all the auditorium except certain inside seats in the back row, whither the kindly and judicious management had relegated half a dozen unimportant newspaper persons, a most learned little lecture on the pantomimic art.

This oration, which began with the Romans and glided neatly through the Middle Ages into times only a few years ago, stopped with something of abruptness just before the moment came to mention the name of Félicia Mallet. It paraphrased with much grace the article devoted by the Encyclopaedia Britannica to the commedia dell' arte, drifted into an adroit little imitation of Théodore de Banville—detailing a charming love affair between Pierrot, Titania, and a shepherdess—and closed with the information that twice two is four, and that affection is a matter of the heart.

Then the mature pink page backed out of sight between the curtains, reappeared to say that the waits between acts were going to be short, and M. Aimé Lachaume began to play on the piano. M. Aimé Lachaume can play on the piano well, so the country cousins—and others—came out of the daze into which the lecture had thrown them and once more realized the Atness of the We. Gratefully.

Before the thoroughly-prepared spectators thereupon appeared a very real and beautifully artistic incarnation of Pierrot—that of Mlle. Pilar-Morin. Those who saw her in "L'Enfant Prodigue" know with what admirable and expressive power she can inspire this antique type. Pierrot is the most tragic of comedians, a true Oedipus, though Eros is the Fate with whom he hopelessly contends, and there was quite enough of gayety and pathos in the little story arranged by Mr. Vance Thompson to fix attention on his pallid face and pleading hands. Carré did much more than this, of course, and attained a grandeur of symbolism of which there is but a trace in this "Dresden Shepherdess"; the "Enfant Prodigue," too, was played by a company in which Mlle. Pilar-Morin was one of the artists, not the only one, as is now the case, but none the less is the present work a well-intentioned and by no means altogether unsuccessful effort in a most difficult field. It deserves to be seen—and doubtless will be, though not for long—by others than those to whom waxworks and chambers of horrors are objects of interest.

The accompanying music is by M. Lachaume. He has retained all the "descriptive" expedients made familiar by Carré's work, and as it serves admirably every purpose for which such music is intended, its complete lack of originality need not be made the ground for criticism.

In "A Dresden Shepherdess," besides Mlle. Pilar-Morin, appear Mlle. Severin in the double rôle of Titania and Sylvia; little Edmond Morin as Cupid, and Mr. Fletcher Williams as Colin. These names of characters sufficiently tell the story. They were personated—not ill.

Wilson Barrett's Engagement.

"Claudian" was put forward by Wilson Barrett at the American Theatre last night and will be continued there all this week. This romantic and mystical play carries the mind of the spectator back to Byzantium at the beginning of the Christian era. The splendor and cynical materialism of pagan life are represented in opposition to the growing force of Christianity. This is a vast subject for a drama, and it cannot be said that it is adequately treated in "Claudian," the merits of which are pictorial rather than dramatic. The pictures, however, are ingenious and beautiful, and Mr. Barrett as the blasphemous pagan, compelled for his sins to live and wander among many generations of men, is always an impressive central figure. Next week his play will be "Othello."

"A Country Sport" at the Bijou.

Mr. Peter F. Dailey returned to town last evening and presented himself at the Bijou Theatre in Mr. McNally's farce called "A Country Sport," which was first seen here in the same house a year ago to-day. Many changes have since been made in the farce, and many of the "specialties" introduced are new. Mr. Dailey, who is the personification of good-humor and self-satisfaction, is still associated with May Irwin, Ada Lewis, the "tough" girl; John G. Sparks, and Andrew Mack.

Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn.

Lillian Russell and her comic opera company, including Hubert Wilke, Hallen Mostyn, and Annie Meyers, appeared in the superb revival of Offenbach's "Grand Duchess" at the Columbia Theatre last night. Since its first performance in this city, in 1867, this operetta has never had a scenic dress nearly so fine as this. Miss Russell has quite recovered from her indisposition.

Brooklyn Park Theatre.

"A Texas Steer," Mr. Hoyt's political farce, is this week's play at Col. Sinn's theatre, and the character of Maverick Brander, the Texas ranchman sent to Congress by his fellows, is acted by George Woodward, a comedian whose model is nature and who never descends to buffoonery. The cast is otherwise adequate. Next week Mr. W. H. Crane will appear at the Park in "The Pacific Mail."

"Humanity" Produced in Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—"Humanity," like its predecessor, "The Cotton King," made a hit on the stage of the Bowdoin Square Theatre to-night before an immense audience. Its like as a scenic production has not been seen here for years. Especially is this so of the fox-hunting scene, introducing twenty thoroughbred horses and a pack of hounds. The act closes with the departure of a regiment of dragoons for the South African Boer war.

The next scene shows the ruins of an old abbey by moonlight, overlooking a river, where a murder is committed. In the next act the scene changes to the Transvaal, South Africa, where the English troops have been ordered to take action in the war with the Boers. A novelty is a hand-to-hand broadsword contset between a Boer chieftain and an officer of dragoons, both mounted. Capt. Walsh, champion broadswordsman of the world, was one of the participants.

In the last act the scene changes to England, and the interior of Cranbourne Hall, with a ball in progress, given in honor of the return of the hero from the war. Two hundred people were in the production, besides the thoroughbred horses and hounds. The cast embraces Joseph H. Grismer and Phebe Davies, the veteran C. W. Couldock, Miss Annie Clarke, Frazier Coulter, Dore Davidson, Bebe Vining, Scott Cooper, Agnes Line, Ross O'Neal, Trella Foltz, James E. Sullivan, Clarence Ferguson, and Frank Murtha.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—Proctor's Theatre.—The tiniest living woman, Princess Paulina, created wonder and admiration when she made her début at Proctor's yesterday. This little woman, eighteen years of age, actually weighs but eight and a half pounds, but is perfect mentally and physically. She is a bright little creature, full of fun and vivacity, speaks a fine language, and performs a quaint little monologue of dancing and acrobatic feats. Her levees are held daily at 11 A. M. and 3 and 9 P. M. There is a great holiday bill this week, with Susie Kirwin in "Penelope," new living pictures, Rogert and O'Brien, musical comedians, Carlini's performing dogs and monkeys, Helen Conklin, the California diamond; Wills and Collins, in sketches, and some forty other singers, comedians, and acrobats. For the accommodation of the Christmas throngs, the theatre will open at 9 A. M. to-day.

—Tony Pastor's Theatre.—Margaret Cline returned to public sight and hearing and Tony Pastor's last evening, and satisfied both. In friendly rivalry with this stalwart American representative of Irish sentiment was Kitty Nolan, who comes from Ireland by way of the London music halls. The Fortesque sisters, the Albions, Travelle, Musical Dale, Achew, whose name suggests a champion snufftaker, but who is really an athlete who swings Indian clubs, and Mr. Pastor himself took part in an excellent performance.

—Koster & Bial's.—Amelia Glover, erstwhile "the Little Fawn," and the most graceful of all American stage dancers, made her first appearance at Koster & Bial's last night. Paul Cinquevalli, the Bruet-Rivières, Erminia Chelli, Petrescu, Tschernoff and his dogs, the little Rossows, Flora Irwin, and the Vitascope also took part in the programme, and the third series of living pictures was placed on view.

—Grand Opera House.—Louis Aldrich, an actor whose vigorous method and unfailing sense of the picturesque in dramatic art are particularly gratifying to people who have had just a little too much of mincing sentiment on the stage, is this week's star at the Grand Opera House. His portrayal of Joe Saunders in "My Partner" is sympathetic and forcible, and free from false sentiment. It is a good thing to see.

—Harlem Opera House.—Mr. Hoey, with his beard, his tin can, his duster, and his empty satchel, is now in Harlem. "The Flams," in which he now appears, is a good example of a kind of theatrical entertainment destined soon to pass away. But Hoey's personal humor is irresistible.

AT CLOSE QUARTERS WITH A HUNGRY LYNX

A California Engineer Has an Exciting Encounter in a Mill.

From the San Francisco Examiner.

The engineer of the new flour mill at San Quintin, Lower California, heard a low, rasping purr while at work in his engine room the other day, and, upon looking toward the door, saw an unusually large lynx staring him in the face. The beast was gaunt with hunger, and its condition had evidently made it brave, for it appeared fierce and in no hurry to turn back. The engineer would have turned back himself, but the only means of exit was occupied by his visitor.

The engineer saw that no other weapon than a brick was at hand. Before he could reach for the missile the lynx sprang into the room, uttering a growl. Before the huge cat could make a spring that was intended, the brick went whizzing through the air and landed between its eyes. The blow dazed it, but notwithstanding this the maddened brute sprang toward the man in a way that caused the latter to bunt over a barrel of water in his haste to escape. Part of the water fell over the lynx, and this appeared to have a more depressing effect on the animal than the brick had. It stopped a moment in its rush, and the engineer, still unable to get out of the door, took out his jack knife and stood ready to use it.

It was a wise move on his part, for the cat sprang at him and was about to use its claws, when the man stabbed it in the body. The blow was accurately placed, fortunately, and the lynx fell without a whimper. The man stabbed the animal a dozen times after that until he was sure it was dead.

The lynx was a fine specimen, and had it not been reduced in strength by hunger, could easily have whipped a man armed with anything less than a gun.

The Art of Mosaic.

The slab upon which the mosaic is made is generally of travertine (or tiburtine) stones, connected together by iron clamps. Upon the surface of this a mastic, or cementing paste, is gradually spread, as the progress of the work requires it, which forms the adhesive ground, or bed, upon which the mosaic is laid. The mastic is composed of fine lime from burned marble, and finely-powdered travertine stone, mixed to the consistence of a paste with linseed oil. Into this paste are fixed the "smalts" of which the mosaic picture is formed.

They are a mixed species of opaque, vitrified glass, partaking of the nature of stone and glass, and composed of a variety of minerals and materials, colored, for the most part, with different metallic oxides. Of these, no fewer than 1,700 different shades are in use. They are manufactured in Rome, in the form of long, slender rods like wires, of various degrees of thickness, and are cut into pieces of the requisite sizes, from the smallest pin point to an inch.

When the picture is completely finished and the cement thoroughly dried, it is highly polished. Mosaic, though an ancient art, is not merely a revived, but an improved one.—Chambers's Journal.

WILL BE NO MORE VIOLENCE

THOUGH VIGILANTES STILL SURROUND THE SWAMP.

One of the Whites Is Held for Murdering a Negro—Dogs Used to Trail the Fugitive Blacks.

QUITMAN, Ga., Dec. 24.—Fuller information concerning the killing of negroes in this county Saturday night by a posse in pursuit of the murderers of Joe Isom, shows that the total number of victims is three. They were Sam Taylor, Eli Frazer, and Harry Sherod.

The band of armed men, about 150 strong, is now at Red Bay, a swamp on the Ocipilco Creek about three miles above the scene of the murder. This swamp is surrounded, and is being thoroughly searched by men and dogs. No trace of Waverly Pike, Isom's murderer, has yet been found, and the general opinion is that he has left this section and is now a good many miles from the scene of the crime. The body of men in pursuit of him is keeping up the search in a desultory manner, and have not much hope of finding him in that neighborhood.

An inquest was held this morning over the bodies of those who had been killed. The verdict of the jury was that Sam Taylor came to his death at the hands of E. W. Tillman, and that the others were killed by unknown parties.

Tillman is a brother-in-law of Isom. Henry Tillman, another brother-in-law of Isom, and Isom himself took an active part in following up and arresting Jerry and Sherman Jeffers, the negroes who murdered "Tip" Maulden about three weeks ago, and Pike, Isom's murderer, said at the time that Isom and Tillman were taking their lives in their hands.

Two negroes by the name of Hulett, who were passing in a wagon at the time Pike murdered Isom, have been put in jail. Both say that "Wes" McCall, the negro who was with Pike at the time, fired three shots at Tillman. When McCall was arrested, a pistol was found on him and three of its chambers were empty.

Pike seems to have been the only one who fired on Isom, and he fired but one shot. The two Hulett negroes are suspected of taking Pike in their wagon immediately after the shooting and assisting in his escape.

Everything is quiet around Isom's home now. The crowd of men still searching for Pike have quieted down, and are not likely to commit any further acts of violence. The probability is that they will disperse after to-night, and that the worst of the trouble is now over.

Gov. Atkinson has, upon request of Deputy Sheriff J. W. Anderson, ordered the Valdosta Videttes to report here for duty. The troops will probably reach here to-night.

Sheriff Thrasher has returned from the scene of trouble, and his opinion is that no further violence will be attempted.

Murdered by Negroes.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 24.—Archie W. Line, a young Englishman, who worked for the Little Brothers' Phosphate Company, was shot and almost instantly killed at 5:20 this afternoon by either Joe or Robert Hubbard, negroes, in South Jacksonville.

The only witnesses to the murder were Miss May Brawder, Miss Ada Warner, and Littleton Ingram, an old colored man. None of these, however, can tell which of the Hubbard brothers fired the fatal shot.

The cause of the murder is unknown. The witnesses, who were about twenty yards distant, saw the three men clinch, heard a pistol shot, saw Line fall and the negroes flee. When they reached Line he was dead. Officers are now in pursuit of the negroes.

From Little Brothers it was learned that Line came to them on Nov. 20. He was an Englishman, about twenty-four years old, of good appearance, well-educated, and evidently came from a good family.

Assaulted by a Negro Mob.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 24.—Deputy Sheriff Payne, of Campbell County, had a terrible experience with a mob of negroes to-day and was fatally wounded. He was taking two negroes from Jellico to the County Jail at Jacksboro. At Oswego station, near Jellico, a large number of drunken negroes boarded the train and assaulted the officer. He was cut in several places and cannot live. The negroes escaped.

THE OL

SANTA VISITS CYCLISTS

The Kings County Wheelmen Have a Christmas Tree.

FUN AND PRESENTS AT THE CLUB

A Pleasing Entertainment Also Given, in Which Palmer, Wardsworth, Sexton, and Tway Shine Resplendent.

No entertainment ever provided by the Kings County Wheelmen of Brooklyn has furnished half the fun that resulted from the "Christmas tree" given in the clubhouse last evening. There were many members present to enjoy the festivities, and from first to last good cheer reigned supreme.

The entertainment began with a distribution of presents that were ludicrous in the extreme. W. E. Tway was dressed up as Santa Claus, and to his inimitable work is due the great success of the first part of the programme. He gave "Billy" Murphy a bag full of Class B diamonds, at least that was what the label on the bag said. Unfortuntely, Mr. Murphy discovered that his "diamonds" were made of alum.

President MacLean received a bag of peanuts and an order for a glass of pink lemonade. "Billy" Roberts was remembered with a nice red balloon; "Charley" Earl got a baby sweater; Hugo Wundram, a nightcap, and "Sammy" Brock, a Chinese doll.

After the Christmas tree feature the entertainment proper began. President MacLean started things by making a neat and appropriate speech, and then Stage Manager S. J. Gramham gave an original series of living pictures. The most startling of these was F. E. Wardsworth, who portrayed a Texas cowboy as he is on his native heath. Those who had been to the Lone Star State said that Mr. Wardsworth's effort was the hit of the evening. His cowboy costume was true in every detail.

E. L. Palmer sang "The Song that Reached My Heart"; Thomas Ivory recited and W. E. Tway and David Sexton also sang. E. L. Blauvelt read a manuscript from C. C. Marion, a former Captain of the club. Sandwiched in between these "turns" were several boxing bouts. On these occasions "Billy" Roberts served as referee and "Billy" Murphy as timer. Monohan and Trabold of the National Athletic Club figured in the first bout as well as they could, and after them came "Young" Cook and "Eddie" Doyle of the Brighton Athletic Club. Strange as it may seem, there were no cries of "go in and do 'im!" during the sparring, so it may be inferred that the Kings County boys are not a bloodthirsty lot.

The entertainment was arranged by a committee comprising S. J. Graham, Chairman; Hugo Wundram, E. A. Laws, W. H. Kay, and J. H. Graham. Some of those who enjoyed the festivities from spectators' seats were:

"Al" Gardner, A. R. Bowen, F. J. Hall, Jr., C. Manee, S. H. Cornish, A. H. Miles, W. N. Hawley, "Billy" Roberts, E. Roehr, "Billy" Byrnes, H. R. Davis, W. J. McKinley, Jr., C. McLaren, W. F. Murphy, D. McLean, C. Palmer, F. R. Barnum, Jr., C. A. Brown, J. J. Hayward, H. S. Blakeman, "Clint" Stephens, Jr., O. C. and C. I. Long, F. L. Chase, "Bert" Gilmour, G. F. Wilson, Hugo Burn, Harry Haupt, E. Fane, G. B. Conklin, C. W. Young, C. M. Hendrickson, S. L. Folger, W. J. Nichols, A. G. Relyea, E. J. Martin, "Fred" Hawley, C. J. Roehr, W. L. Van Dewick, W. "Kay," "Doc" Clayton, "Tony" Hart, "Billy" Faul, "Dod" Needham, F. R. Blauvelt, "Dave" Morehouse, M. H. Phillips, I. D. Phillips, T. H. Ivory, D. C. Sexton, "Pop" Stillwell, W. B. Hodges, "Charley" Earl, C. Ayl, Farmer, Harry Borsher, E. F. Rau, E. A. Laws, C. M. Hutchinson, C. W. Watson, W. H. Buckley, Hugo Wundram, "Jack" C. Knowles, W. E. Kipp, W. T. Mack, J. E. Wadsworth, C. A. Martin, F. Barton, W. H. Wells, and F. G. McDonald.

THE CONEY ISLAND BICYCLE PATH

Good Roads Association Has Raised the Money Necessary.

The Good Roads Association has kept agreement with Park Commissioner Squiers of Brooklyn, and has paid for the magnificent bicycle path from Prospect Park to Coney Island, a distance of five and a half miles. The Good Roads Association agreed to pay $3,500, and yesterday I. B. Potter and A. H. Angell, representing the association, handed over to Mr. Squires $475, the balance of the $3,590.

The path is on the west side of the boulevard, and is fourteen feet wide. It is made of crushed limestone, and is in excellent condition, but another dressing will be put on in the Spring, and the cost of this will be paid for by the Good Roads Association. It is the first public bicycle path exclusively for wheelmen in the country, and is much used by the wheeling fraternity.

Commissioner Squiers is greatly pleased that the path has been paid for before the new year, and he is pleased at the great interest manifested in the path by wheelmen. Another reason that the path is looked upon as an improvement is that the wheelmen do not interfere with driving at all, as the large driveway is now used exclusively by the drivers of horses and carriages.

The Good Roads Association has been actively engaged in obtaining the subscriptions to pay for this magnificent cycling path, and it has a few dollars to spare at the present time, which, with what can be obtained by subscriptions, guarantees that a new surface will be added in the Spring, and then it will be, without doubt, the best cycling road in this country.

Another Cycle Track for Jersey.

Realizing the growing demand for a modern cycling track, the New-Jersey Athletic Club has decided to build one on its spacious and convenient grounds at Bergen Point. Civil Engineer Dunham, who supervised the construction of the Crescent Wheelmen's fine track at Plainfield, has been commissioned to carry out the work, and under his charge a thoroughly up-to-date racing path will, no doubt, be turned out. It is expected that the track will be completed in season for the early Spring racing. President Sullivan, himself a rider, was one of the foremost in advocating the new track. He says it will fill a long-felt want and be a profitable investment for the club.

Potter Not a Candidate.

Isaac B. Potter, the newly-elected Chief Consul of the New-York Division of the League of American Wheelmen, told a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday that he was not a candidate for the Presidency of the league, and would not think of being while his claim against the organization remains unsettled. Mr. Potter's claim is for professional services rendered some time ago. President Luscomb, when questioned concerning the probability of his again standing for election, replied: "I have nothing whatever to say on that subject just yet."

The South Brooklyns' Stag.

An unusually attractive "stag racket" is being arranged by the South Brooklyn Wheelmen for next Monday evening. The affair will take place in the clubhouse, at 435 Ninth Street, Brooklyn. Just what will constitute the programme the promoters refuse to state, preferring to make it a surprise to the members. The committee in charge of the arrangements comprises A. E. Eckerson, C. H. Denison, J. W. Holt, R. L. Smith, and C. W. Tribken.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—Boston cyclists are showing considerable interest in the century race to be started from that city at 11:30 P. M. on the last day of the old year. The race will be to Newburyport and return, and the first man to reach the fifty-mile mark will get a "large bottle." The party will keep together as far as Ipswich, at which point the riders will scatter and race earnestly to Newburyport.

—"Charley" Earl had great success at the meet at Philadelphia. He won four desirable prizes and succeeded in placing the indoor quarter-mile record at 0:31 4-5. Earl says the amateurs were treated very liberally by the management, but that the "pros" had a hard time of it, getting but $50 apiece.

—The Metropolis Wheelmen held a thoroughly enjoyable stag at their clubrooms on Saturday evening. The club will hang out its latchstring on New-Year's Day.

—O. S. Bunnell, so a Philadelphia report has it, has contracted with a number of professionals for a series of races in that city in the early Spring.

—Louis Callahan will make one of the party of American cracks going to Mexico to race in that country during February and March.

EXPERIENCES WITH TROTTERS.

Famous Horsemen Tell of the First Horse They Owned.

One of the interesting features of the Christmas edition of The Horse Review is a series of letters in which famous horsemen tell the story of their first horse. John H. Shults says he bought his first horse in 1855, and that the animal could both trot and pace fast enough to beat almost everything on the Harlem Lane in those days. Mr. Shults has spent more than $800,000 for horses since that time, but he says the old "Poughkeepsie pacer" gave him more real fun than any horse he ever owned.

W. C. France of this city, the owner of Red Wilkes and other noted trotters, bought his first horse in 1849 to make a match against a friend in Cincinnati who thought he owned the fastest trotter in town. Mr. France paid $2,000 for Lady Jane, drove her himself, and beat the other horse out of sight, the race being at two-mile heats. Lady Jane was afterward brought to New-York and trained on the Union course by Warren Peabody, Dan Pfifer, O. W. Dimmich, and other well-known old-time reinsmen. She took a record of 2:30 in 1852, when Pelham's 2:28 was the best time on record.

A. B. Darling was brought up among horses from boyhood, but never owned one until he settled in New-York as a junior partner in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Then he bought the gray mare known as Old Daisy. She was a tireless piece of horse flesh and a remarkable trotter. Her breeding was unknown, but she produced a family from which have come some remarkable trotters. One of her daughters was Young Daisy, the dam of Duke of Wellington, 2:20, and Greylight, 2:16½.

William B. Fasig, manager of the trotting department of Tattersalls, says his first horse was a mule, and his next horse was a pair of mares presented to him when he was about twelve years old. Nell was spavined and Jenny was blind in one eye, but they were both trotters, game, gritty, and wild. One day Fasig and his father went into the country with Jenny hitched single to a light spring wagon, and on their way home they overtook a drove of hogs that filled the country road. "We started cautiously to go through the drove," says Fasig, "and when fairly into them a pig got under the wheel and commenced to squeal. Jenny fluctuated just once; father went over backwards and I hung to the lines tighter than the polish on a tombstone. There was activity in the pork market, and Jenny broke the four-mile running record between there and the town. She was the best horse I ever owned, and I think pretty well of Eloise, at that, since she has taken a record of 2:15.

ABOUT HORSES AND HORSEMEN.

—The holiday season at the riding academies promises to be unusually attractive this year. At Durland's a Christmas exhibition ride has been arranged for to-morrow evening, when the ring will be handsomely decorated and a series of entertaining evolutions brought off. The programme is as follows: 1—Display of saddle horses under the direction of Col. H. A. Stoerzer. 2—Grand entrée; Commander, Baron Vietinghoff. 3—High school saddle horse Black Hussar, ridden by Carl Stoerzer. 4—Vaulting, under the direction of Alphonse Stalter; Messrs. Coleman, Punderford, Eckerson, and Meisahn. 5—Umbrella race, conducted by W. Stanton Elliott. 6—Tandem riding; commander, Baron Vietinghoff; Mrs. John Gerken, Mrs. E. Keys, Mrs. J. D. Bristol, Miss L. Anderson, Miss E. Lane, Miss E. Adams, and Messrs. J. D. Bristol, C. Barrett, L. Cunningham, Carl Stoerzer, and John Gerken. 7—Jeu-de-barre; S. W. Taylor, Jr., judge; W. A. McGibbon, starter. 8—Pumpkin race, conducted by W. Stanton Elliott. 9—Four-in-hand riding; Aurel Batonyi and Baron Vietinghoff. 10—High jumping.

—Elaborate preparations are being made for the charity riding tournament, to aid St. Mark's Hospital, which is to take place at Durland's Riding Academy on Wednesday, Jan. 16. Col. A. B. De Frece, who has the affair in charge, says the advance sale of seats already insures a splendid success for the tournament. Among those who have subscribed for seats are Cornelius Vanderbilt, George Gould, W. F. Havemeyer, Augustus St. Gaudens, Henry E. Abbey, Walter Cook, Peck, Theodore Myers, Mrs. John A. Lowry, Morgan J. O'Brien, Hugh J. Grant, and Elias Rothschild. Mr. Durland, under whose direction the programme will be arranged, promises to present the handsomest show-ring spectacle that has yet been seen in New-York City. Special costumes, decorations, and events are to be arranged for the occasion, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it the affair of the season in riding circles. In Brooklyn there will be a flower ride at the Bedford Academy on Thursday night, and on Saturday afternoon a children's music ride is to take place at the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club.

—J. S. Brown of Westerly, R. I., who recently returned from Europe, says that Bob Kneebs's ringing tour in Germany has given the market for American trotting horses a serious set-back. Nevertheless, Dr. J. W. Day, President of the New-York State Breeders' Association, is about to export a number of brood mares and colts to Berlin, and other shipments are being made almost every day from this port. One of the latest foreign consignments is the fast b. m. Lady Jane, that is sent to John Machetti, Glasgow, Scotland, on the steamer Friedland last Saturday. She came from Chicago, and was exported by Adam Machetti. An important shipment of the same date was made by Powell Brothers, Springborough, Penn., who sent across the water the two trotting stallions, Shadeland Electricity, six years old, by Electricity, 2:17¾, dam Fatima, by Berlin, and Shadeland Russell, a five-year-old by Lord Russell, the full brother to Maud S., 2:08¾. These horses go to Holland, and they are said to be the first trotters ever sent to the Netherlands.

—On Thursday evening some novelties in horsemanship will be seen at the Central Park Riding Academy, where the following programme is announced: 1—Display of school horses under saddle. 2—Grand entrée. 3—High school horse Orphan Boy, ridden by Carl Antony. 4—Crown quadrille, by eight ladies and gentlemen on horseback. 5—Umbrella race. 6—Thread and needle race. 7—Evolutions in trot and gallop, by members of the Park Riding Club. 8—Jumping.

—Road riders and drivers are looking forward to the opening of the new Central Avenue Bridge at the head of Seventh Avenue with a good deal of impatience. It is practically completed, and is promised for Washington's Birthday or soon thereafter. Meanwhile, persons who drive across the Harlem are compelled to pass around by way of Eighth Avenue to the patched-up old Macomb's Dam Bridge, which has been doing temporary service for two or three years.

—One of the fastest and handsomest teams on the Speedway, driven in Brooklyn, is the pair of pacers owned by S. A. Paddock. One is the unbeaten stallion Brooks, 2:15¼, as a four-year-old, and the other is a green horse called Red Pointer, that is said to be the making of a 2:10 pacer. Both horses will be campaigned next season.

—The Horse Review has opened two stakes, to be contested for next June. One is for trotters eligible to the 2:30 class, and the prize is $10,000. The other is for pacers of the 2:25 class, and its value is $5,000. These races will be the feature of the early campaign next season.

Croker's Horses Going to England.

Several of the colts in the stables of Mr. Richard Croker will be taken to England next year. About five or six will be taken to Newmarket in January. Among them will be the famous colt Montauk, who is entered for the Derby of 1896. The Dwyer colt Harry Reed will also be sent over in January, as will several other noted American horses. Dobbins, Mr. Croker's crack colt, will in all probability go over to Europe about the same time that Mr. Croker proposes to send over his other colts. Mr. Croker will go over to Europe in March of this year, or perhaps he may postpone his trip until the early part of April.

Emperor Wilkes Sold.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 24.—George W. Leavitt has purchased for Boston parties the noted stallion Emperor Wilkes, by William L., dam by Pilot, Jr.; price, $5,000. He belonged to O. H. Chenault, the well-known thoroughbred breeder.

ATHLETICS AT HARVARD.

Practice of the 'Varsity Crew—Baseball Players to Meet.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 24.—Athletic matters at Harvard will be at a standstill during the Christmas vacation. Contrary to the custom of previous years, the 'Varsity crews will not be kept at Cambridge for practice during the vacation. During the last week Mr. Legate has been assisting Mr. Watson in the coaching, and the strength of the coaching force has been greatly augmented by the addition of Mr. Hammond, who was Captain of the Harvard crew in 1883. He will follow out Mr. Watson's methods. The 'Varsity practice has been in secret, the make-up of the first eight being as follows: Stroke, Stevenson; 7, Hennessy; 6, Shepard; 5, Duffield; 4, Townsend; 3, Lewis; 2, Bullard; bow, Forbes.

The men have been given the benefit of Mr. Hammond's practical advice. He has especially warned them on the scientific causes for each movement of the body and arms, and has cautioned them not to fall into the habit of making the stroke too long, thus wasting strength and retarding the progress of the boat. The men seemed to improve wonderfully under this good advice and these suggestions.

There has been a radical change in the make-up of the first freshman eight. Goodrich, who has been rowing stroke, has been moved back to the bow, and each of the other men have been moved up one position, as follows: Stroke, Perkins; 7, Riggs; 6, Wheeler; 5, Aldrich; 4, Read; 3, Apes; 2, Gillespie; bow, Goodrich. This plan, of course, changes each man from a starboard to a port oar, or vice versa, thus giving a much-needed rest to the arms and shoulders of the men. The second crew has remained the same, except that McBurney has been changed from stroke to bow, and Sheafe put in his place at stroke. Barnes, Hurley, and A. H. Rice are doing the best work on the second crew.

The candidates for the freshman baseball team will be called out shortly after the end of the Christmas recess, when a regular coach will probably be appointed to take charge of the men. The following men have had experience on their school teams, and will form the nucleus of what promises to be a successful nine: Burgess, right fielder on the Andover nine; Haskell, the Exeter short stop; Ames, Woods, Dalton, and K. Adams of Hopkinson; Rogers, Hayes, Hall, Hoyt, Chandler, and Kimball of the Roxbury Latin; Ring, Rand, Davis, McVey, and Edmunds of the Boston Latin; Brown and Knox of Newton, Daskin of Technology, and Slade, Huldekoper, Foster, Pitman, Goodridge, Rust, and Ellis. Some of these will, of course, try for the 'Varsity nine, but hardly any of them are up to the necessary 'Varsity standard.

Harvard has the promise of a large amount of valuable football material in the men who will enter college next Fall in the freshmen class of '99. Hopkinson's School will send an especially large number of men. The heaviest man is Sargent, who played guard on this year's Hopkinson's team. He weighs 181 pounds and is only sixteen. The other men are Adams, tackle, weight 155 pounds; Holden, guard, 160 pounds; Homans, centre, 156 pounds; Jewell, tackle, 145 pounds; Capt. Nourse, end, 156 pounds; Seamwood, quarter back, 150 pounds; Richardson, full back, 148 pounds; W. Adams, half back, 150 pounds, and Eustis, Brown, and Jackson, substitutes. From the Groton School four of the school eleven are coming to Harvard. Thompson, end, is 6 feet 1½ inches in height and weighs 168 pounds. Capt. Houghton, full back, is 6 feet 2½ inches in height and weighs 179 pounds. He is a remarkable goal kicker. Cutting, half back, weighs 150 pounds. Sargent, guard, is 6 feet 2 inches in height and weighs 185 pounds. Five excellent players will come from St. Paul's School, three from Phillips Andover Academy, and six from Exeter. The Cambridge High and Latin Schools will furnish five men.

The lacrosse players are practicing every day on Holmes Field. A lacrosse committee has been appointed, with J. A. Leighton, Graduate School, as Chairman. Games will be arranged with the Boston and South Boston teams, and probably with the Cornell and Johns Hopkins teams. A trip will be made through Canada if a sufficiently strong team can be secured.

F. M. Forbes has been re-elected Captain of the '96 crew.

George D. Bahen Will Recover.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—George D. Bahen, the Georgetown College football player who was so badly injured in a game on Thanksgiving Day that, for a time, his life was despaired of, is in a fair way now to recover, but it is feared he will be crippled all his days. The fifth cervical vertebrae was fractured, and the consequent pressure upon the spinal cord, produced paralysis below the neck. In spite of the belief of his physicians that death must speedily ensue, Bahen continued to live, and his condition finally warranted the surgeons in performing an operation to remove the pieces of fractured bone and relieve the spinal cord. This was undertaken by Dr. Kerr, who had previously successfully performed similar operations, and the patient is today reported to be improving in every way. Feeling has been restored to the body and limbs as far as the knees. The physicians are greatly encouraged over the prospects of final recovery. The case presents some unusual features, and inquiries have been received concerning it from all parts of the country.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

TUESDAY, DEC. 25.

New-Utrecht Gun Club's holiday shoot.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26.

Opening games intercollegiate chess tournament, at Harvard School, 578 Fifth Avenue, 3:30 P. M.

Christmas ride, at Durland's Riding Academy.

Middle States Regatta Association's meeting, at Hotel Marlborough, 8:30 P. M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 27.

Intercollegiate chess tournament, at Harvard School, 578 Fifth Avenue, 3:30 P. M.

Christmas ride, at Central Park Riding Academy, 8 P. M.

Kings County Wheelmen's dance, at clubhouse, Bedford Avenue, near Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, DEC. 28.

Metropolitan Rowing Club reception, Lexington Avenue and Harlem River.

Intercollegiate chess tournament, at Harvard School, 578 Fifth Avenue, 3:30 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 29.

Annual Fall meeting of New-York Division, League of American Wheelmen, at Grand Union Hotel.

Boxing at New Manhattan Athletic Club.

Intercollegiate chess tournament, at Harvard School, 578 Fifth Avenue, at 3:30 P. M.

MONDAY, Dec. 31.

Bicycling.—Riverside Wheelmen's stag, at 232 West One Hundred and Fourth Street; presentation of New-York Times trophy won at Madison Square Garden. Midnight run to Tarrytown, starting from One Hundred and Tenth Street. Kings County Wheelmen coffee platsch, at the clubhouse, Bedford Avenue. South Brooklyn Wheelmen stag at 435 Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

Intercollegiate chess tournament, at Harvard School, 578 Fifth Avenue, at 3:30 P. M.

FOUND THE DRAFTS WERE WORTHLESS

So-Called Banking Company in Texas Got No Money Here.

Down-town bankers exchanged congratulations yesterday over the failure of the so-called Marquand Banking Company of Texas to get anything here on bogus drafts.

The concern wrote to various banks last week, forwarding drafts for deposit and asking that accounts be opened. Among those that received letters were the Central National Bank, of which Mayor-elect Strong is President; the Park National, the Bank of America, and the Third National. Each of these banks got a draft for $6,000, and each of them took pains to learn that its draft was worthless.

The swindlers tried to draw $4,000 against each draft and failed, of course. They had prepared for a haul of money by using engraved stationery and by employing much skill in imitating business forms in their letters.

The use of H. G. Marquand's name was a dangerous experiment in this community, however, where Mr. Marquand would not have needed to explain himself. It excited suspicion at once. So far as is known no bank anywhere was victimized by the scheme.

Our Latent Barbarism.

Men who recognize the beauty of literary style, and have the scholar's keenness of appreciation for the right word in the right place, may live outwardly a decorous and highly civilized existence when confined to barrister's chambers or to the classroom, but their heart is not really given to the technicalities of the law or the perpetual elucidation of the Aeneid, and the indoor monotony of civilization is a prison to their most real and spontaneous instincts. Civilization affords a terribly small outlet to their physical forces. They long secretly for the freshness of open air in lonely places and the thrill of bodily danger. They really count the stirring of the primitive emotions worth all the social observation in the world. How, indeed, could it be otherwise, when civilization is more artificial recent; when the blood of our tribal ancestors runs still almost fresh in our veins, and the instincts they bequeathed to us lie so near beneath the surface of our being?

If we do not really desire shipwreck and combat against desperate odds as good things in themselves there is at least an element of the barbarous quasi-piratical spirit that feels itself recalled to life—to a life half real, half refined away to literary appreciation—by the skillful narrative of such incidents in a book. For the power of literature has its source, not, of course, in the information it conveys, nor in any tendency to moral edification, but simply in the efficacy it has to rekindle the sense of life, to make our existence in some direction or other more vivid and full-blooded.

Our barbaric instincts have been handed down to us in a state of admirable preservation, and therefore at a moment when civilized literature seems a trifle anaemic and unsatisfying, the literature of adventure appeals to the underlying strata of our consciousness with the revivifying effect we are all aware of. Perhaps it is not too much to say that the most typical Englishman of the present day is the man who combines a thirst for adventure with a sense of scholarship.—The Westminster Review.

De Morny, the Grand Seigneur.

Gen. Fleury once told an amusing anecdote about De Morny to a friend of mine. He said that De Morny was in the habit of prearranged his interviews with the numberless people who called upon him in connection with business. He would arrange for some personal friends to be in the room at the time of the visit of his expected prey, and contrive to bow them out just as the new arrivals entered, remarking something like this: "Consider your affair settled; depend upon me. I'll take all responsibility and see that it goes through; you know the Emperor never refuses me anything; consider the matter as done." The respective parts, the grand-seigneur manner of Morny, and the awed and grateful respect of his visitors were always admirably played both by Morny and his allies, and the plan always succeeded, for the strategem produced such an effect upon his prospective clients that they were ready for all devotion, all sacrifices.—The Fortnightly Review.

Father and Son Shot.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 24.—A fatal affray occurred yesterday in Cherokee County. Thomas McCrary had been discussing the character of Green Brooks too freely of late. Brooks and his son, Marion, armed with knives, called upon McCrary. The latter had a double-barreled shot gun, and when the Brookses approached fired on them. Green Brooks received a wound which caused death. Marion Brooks is probably fatally hurt.

One Result of Council Bluffs Tragedy.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Dec. 24.—Frank Trimble, the young lawyer who was in the next room when the bank tragedy occurred last Sunday, and who became insane, was lodged in the Mount Pleasant (Iowa) Insane Hospital Saturday. He constantly asserts that Huntington did not kill himself, but was shot by one of the Inspectors. There are several facts which make this theory quite plausible.

Police Justices Did Not Meet.

There was no meeting of the Police Court Justices last night, and it is probable that there will be none on Monday next.

A special meeting will probably be called at which assignments for the next year will be made. Justice Hogan went home early yesterday suffering from a severe cold.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

The Produce and Cotton Exchanges Closed for Two Days.

COFFEE EXCHANGE ALONE OPENED

Coffee Closed Lower—Country Produce Steady and Quiet—Groceries Dull.

There were restricted dealings in commercial markets yesterday. The Produce and Cotton Exchanges had adjourned over until Wednesday morning, and there were few of their members at their places of business, while the Coffee Exchange, which alone was opened, had a light attendance of its trade. Through Lower Wall Street there was little disposition to do business, and a holiday look ran over the feeling there. The only lines of trade that had anything like ordinary movements were those on the west side, in country produce, where the prices ran along much as at the close of last week.

COFFEE.

Contracts opened quiet and unchanged to 5 points down, and closed dull at 5@30 points decline, with December 30 points off on selling of notices, and trading very slack. Havre was closed, and Hamburg was partly ¼ pfennig up. Spot Rio was dull and steady at 15½c for No. 7. Sales, 600 pks Jamaica and 300 bags Bucaramanuga, on private terms....Option Sales—Opening Call—11 A. M.—December, 250 bags at 13.80c; 250 bags at 13.90c; March, 250 bags at 12.85c; total, 750 bags. Between Call and Close—December, 500 bags at 13.90c; 250 bags at 13.85c; 1,000 bags at 13.70c; May, 1,250 bags at 12.50c; June, 500 bags at 12.40c; September, 250 bags at 12.40c; October, 500 bags at 12.40c; 500 bags at 12.45c; total, 4,750 bags. Exchange—130 points paid to exchange 500 bags October for December; 125 points paid to exchange 500 bags October for December; total for day, 7,500 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year
January	13.40@13.45	16.90@16.95
February	13.10@13.20	16.55@16.60
March	12.80@12.85	16.25@16.30
April	12.50@12.60	15.95@16.05
May	12.45@12.50	15.70@15.75
June	12.35@12.40	15.35@15.45
July	12.35@12.40	15.25@15.30
August	12.35@12.40	15.10@15.20
September	12.30@12.40	15.05@15.10
October	12.35@12.45	....@....
November	@....	....@....
December	13.65@13.70	17.35@17.45

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York Saturday	228,195
Arrivals, Steamship Southampton	15,478
Steamship Pascal, Santos	4,408
Steamship Pascal, Victoria	13,723
	18,131
	261,804
Warehouse deliveries Saturday	15,207
Total stock in New-York to-day	246,597
Total stock in Baltimore	11,165
Arrivals	
	11,165
Deliveries Saturday	195—10,970
Total stock in New-Orleans	17,004
Arrivals	
	17,004
Deliveries Saturday	194—16,810
Total stock in other ports	
	27,780
Total stock in United States	274,377
Afloat from Rio per steam to Dec. 22	77,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Dec. 22	18,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Dec. 22	152,000
Afloat from Victoria to Dec. 2	6,000
	253,000
Total	527,377
Same time 1893	442,325

WAREHOUSE DELIVERIES OF BRAZIL COFFEE WEEK ENDING DEC. 22.

Days.	New-York.	Baltimore.	New-Orleans.	Total.
Monday	13,244	442	315	14,001
Tuesday	7,355	731	805	8,891
Wednesday	6,197	197	1,067	7,902
Thursday	9,726	127	400	10,253
Friday	18,393	164	1,508	20,065
Saturday	15,207	195	194	15,596
Total	70,533	1,856	5,319	76,708
Same time last year				97,760

Warehouse deliveries since Dec. 1, 1894—New-York, 223,533; Baltimore, 11,698; New-Orleans, 18,254. Total, 253,515. Receipts at Rio July 1, 1894, to Dec. 22, 1894, 1,384,000 bags; same time 1893, 1,201,000 bags; same time 1892 1,659,000 bags. Receipts at Santos July 1, 1894, to Dec. 22, 1894, 2,645,000 bags; same time 1893, 1,300,000 bags; same time 1892, 1,857,000 bags.

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean.....15½

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	1.90 above No. 7	No. 6	.50 above No. 7
No. 2	1.65 above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	1.40 above No. 7	No. 8	.50 below No. 7
No. 4	1.10 above No. 7	No. 9	.90 below No. 7
No. 5	.75 above No. 7	No. 10	.. below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	2.75 above No. 7	No. 8	1.00 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 9	1.75 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7	No. 10	2.25 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	18 @19¼
Padang, int'r	24½@25½	Caracas	18½@19¾
Macassar		Do, washed	19¾@21¼
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	18 @19
Pajo	21 @22	Do, washed	19½@21½
Mocha	26½@27	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Cuana	18½@20½
Trujillo	18¾@19	Bucara'ga	19 @21
Bocono	18 @19¼	Do, washed	20 @21¾
Tovar	18½@19½	Bogota	20½@22
Merida	19 @20½	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	19 @19¾	Cordova, gr'n	18¾@19½
Fair to good	19½@19¾	Do, white	19½@20¼
Pr. to choice	20 @21	Oaxaca	20 @21½
Guatemala and Coban	19½@22¼	Central American—	
Nicaragua	18½@19½	Costa Rica	17½@21
Jamaica	17 @21	San Salvador	19 @19¼
		Do, washed	19½@22

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Fancy grades show the most activity, with the general market steady.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	25@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@23	Barbados, job'g	25@26
Cuba, 50° test. Nominal.		Puerto Rico	26@35

RICE—Demand continues good at full prices.

Domestic—		Japan	4¼@4½
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in bond	1⅞@2⅜
Fair	4¼@4⅝	Java	5⅛@5⅜
Good	4¾@5⅛	Rice flour	2⅜@2½
Prime	5⅛@5⅜	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5⅝@5¾	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5¾@6		
Head	6¾@6¾		
Patna	3¾@4¼		

SUGAR—There was entire absence of demand, and values continued about nominal. Refined rules dull at unchanged prices.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2⅝
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2¼
Centrifugal, 96° test	3⅛

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantity one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is no additional charge on granulated or Nos. 13 and 14, but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4 7-16@4⅝
Cutloaf	4 7-16@4⅝
Crushed	4 7-16@4⅝
Powdered	4 1-16@4¼
Coarse powdered	4 1-16@4¼
Granulated	3 13-16@4
Fine granulated	3 13-16@4
Coarse granulated	3 15-16@4⅛
Extra fine granulated	3 15-16@4⅛
Con. granulated	4 1-16@4¼
Cubes	4 1-16@4¼
XXXX powdered	4 1-16@4¼
Mold A	4 1-16@4¼
Diamond A	3 13-16@4
Confectioners' A	3 11-16@3⅞
Columbia A	3 9-16@3¾
Windsor A	3 9-16@3¾
Ridgewood	3 9-16@3¾
Phoenix A	3 9-16@3¾
Empire A	3½ @3 11-16
No. 6	3⅜ @3 9-16
No. 7	3 5-16@3½
No. 8	3¼ @3 7-16
No. 9	3 3-16@3⅜
No. 10	3⅛ @3 5-16
No. 11	3 1-16@3¼
No. 12	2 15-16@3⅛
No. 13 (net)	2 15-16@....
No. 14 (net)	2⅞ @....

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—The market continues quiet, and not much of an improvement is looked for until after the holidays. Fancy Western creamery is steady at 24c on the moderate supply, while the other grades are plentiful, dull, and freely offered.

STATE.

Creamery, extra, per lb	22 @..
Creamery, seconds to firsts	17 @21
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, fresh, extras	19 @20
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	16 @18
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	13 @15
Dairy, tubs, thirds	11 @12
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras	18 @19
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	13 @17
Dairy, firkins, extras	17 @18
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	13 @16

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	24 @..
Creamery, firsts	20 @22
Creamery, seconds	18 @19
Creamery, thirds	15 @17
Creamery, June, extras	@21
Creamery, June, seconds to firsts	15 @19
Imitation creamery, firsts	16 @18
Imitation creamery, seconds	12 @14
Dairy, firsts	14 @15
Dairy, thirds to seconds	10 @12
Factory, June, firkins, extra	13½@14
Factory, held, firkins, seconds to firsts	11 @13
Factory, June, tubs, extras	13 @..
Factory, held, tubs, seconds to firsts	10½@12
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	15 @..
Factory, fresh, tubs, firsts	12 @13
Factory, seconds	11½@11
Factory, thirds	10 @..

CHEESE—A steady market, but trading is confined to a few jobbing sales.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd, fcy	11¼@..

MORE MONEY FOR THE SCHOOLS

J. AUGUSTUS JOHNSON'S STATEMENTS DENIED.

Commissioner Harris Says that His Assertions About Rats in School Buildings Are False.

At the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in the Mayor's office yesterday, the estimates of the Board of Education were considered. Mayor-elect Strong was present, as he had been on previous days.

President Charles H. Knox and Commissioners Coleman, O'Brien, Wehrum, Harris, Moriarty, Benneville, Livingston, and Holt of the Board of Education were present to urge the claims which they made for an increased appropriation.

The appropriation that was made last December for the present year was $4,634,-134.27. The appropriation made yesterday for 1895 was $4,962,423.14.

It required considerable effort on the part of the Commissioners present to get their increased demands allowed by the board.

The meeting was a particularly lively one. J. Augustus Johnson of the Good Government Clubs was present, and was taken to task for his oft-repeated statements that many of the school buildings are in a deplorable condition, and that in the basements of some of the public schools the children have to fight the rats.

Controller Fitch asked Commissioner Harris, when the item of repairs to public school buildings was reached: "Is it true that children are fighting with rats in the cellars of the schoolhouses?"

"No, Sir; it is not true," replied Mr. Harris, as he cast a defiant glace at Mr. Johnson. "That statement was false. The public school buildings are infinitely better lighted, better ventilated, and better heated than the buildings in which most of the children live."

As the Mayor was having a contention with the Commissioners over items asking for increased appropriations, Mr. Johnson said:

"It is the people who demand, or rather ask, the money for schools. They are behind the Commissioners. The people's children must have all requisite schooling."

To this Mayor Gilroy replied: "You are the man who said the other day that rats fought with the children for the possession of dark and lonesome play grounds."

Mr. Johnson admitted that he had so stated upon the authority of Jacob A. Riis.

"He is not a good authority, since the Commissioners deny the allegations," retored the Mayor.

"I will go and see for myself about the rats. Yes, I will go, like Dr. Parkhurst, and personally investigate," replied Mr. Johnson, while his hearers all smiled at his remark.

The Board of Education asked for an increased appropriation for the school ship St. Mary's, which was not allowed.

Commissioner Moriarty wanted the item of $200,000 for supplies increased, and had a wordy time over it with the Mayor but met with no success, as the Mayor declared that the increase of $328,000, which had been allowed, was unprecedented, it being the largest increase ever made in one year.

Controller Fitch objected to the manner in which the gas bills for the department had been held back, and President Knox stated that it was due to the cumbersome system that was employed, which Mr. Fitch declared to be a very bad one.

A slight increase for technical schools was allowed, as was also one for extending the system of free lectures.

In connection with this item, Commissioner O'Brien stated that the lectures began this year on Dec. 8, and that up to date 73,000 persons have attended them. It was explained that the persons who deliver the lectures are men who are well paid upon every public occasion, but that they charge the board only $10 a lecture when delivered in the school course.

For repairs to school buildings during 1895 the sum of $190,000 was allowed.

The Normal College and the College of the City of New-York obtained the amounts allowed them by law.

The board then disposed of the Sheriff's office, Register's office, and the small departments upon the same basis as the appropriations were for this year, and adjourned until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

The members of the Board of Education who were present expressed much pleasure at the increase which they obtained over the appropriation for this year. Mayor-elect Strong appeared to be greatly interested in the work of the board and the manner in which the appropriations were determined.

The Sinking Fund Commission met yesterday in the Mayor's office.

President Cram of the Dock Board appeared and asked for the amount fixed by law—$3,000,000—for the maintenance of the Dock Department for the coming year.

Controller Fitch said that, as there was a large unexpended balance on hand, the department could not have the $3,000,000 until March.

The old matter of the failure of the North and East River Street Car Railroad Company to pay the proper percentages of its receipts then came up. L. Laftan Kellog, the owner, appeared, and asked that he be absolved from paying its back percentages, as it was insolvent. Mr. Kellog said he thought the road might be sold. The matter was referred to Controller Fitch, and the board adjourned.

The Board of City Record met in the Mayor's office yesterday and awarded contracts for the printing and lithographing for the city departments. The total of the contracts awarded was $30,331.27. The firm of Martin B Brown received contracts amounting to $22,016.95 for printing and $6,109.27 for lithographing.

MARRIED BY THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH

Squire Tom Didn't Kiss the Bride and Would Take but $2.

PORTCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 24.—While Squire "Tom" Parker was shoeing a pair of Milo Meade's oxen, a few days ago, a man and woman, arm in arm, entered his blacksmith shop. The Squire, from force of habit, looked at their feet. Then he raised his eyes to their faces.

"Where's the Squire?" asked the man.

"I'm him," said the blacksmith.

The man, looking nervous, walked over to him and whispered.

"Ye do, do ye?" said the Squire, smiling. "Well, foller me."

He led them into his office, which adjoins his blacksmith shop. The man said he was Henry Schofield, fifty-two years old, a sailor, and that his port of entry and departure was Mamaroneck. The woman was Mrs. May Fay, widow, of Bridgeport. They were in a hurry, and the Squire sent for M. F. Hickey and John Madigan to serve as witnesses. Then, with his sleeves rolled up and still wearing his leather apron, he tied the nuptial knot with dignity.

He didn't kiss the bride. Maybe that was because there was smut on his nose. But he congratulated the couple, and wished them well. The bridegroom slipped four one-dollar bills into his hands, but he returned two of them. He is a pillar of the Methodist Church, and $2 was his legal fee.

"Merry Christmas!" said the bride, as the Squire picked up the right hind hoof of one of Milo Meade's oxen and resumed operations.

"Same to you," said he, "and many of 'em."

INVOLVING THE BARTHOLOMEW ESTATE

An Old Case Decided in the Courts of Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 24.—Ex-Lieut. Gov. George G. Sill to-day filed in the Probate Court his report as counsel, on the insolvent estate of George M. Bartholomew, the former President of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company. He has allowed claims aggregating $150,000. Among those disallowed is one of $200,000, made by the New-York and New-England Railroad, growing out of transactions when Mr. Bartholomew was a Trustee of the old Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Road.

In the Probate Court to-day E. D. Robbins, attorney for the road, opposed the acceptance of Commissioner Sill's report, on account of the disallowance, and appealed to the Superior Court. This will probably result in opening up again the scandal connected with Mr. Bartholomew's financial transactions, which ended with the collapse of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, more than seven years ago.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Cooks.

COOK or HOUSEKEEPER.—By French widow. Mme. Roullard, 163 West 32d St.

COOK.—First-class; German; best references; good baker; wages, $30. 41 East 59th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—French; experienced; competent in all branches; by day; private families; best references; terms moderate for season; by letter. Mme. Mene, 262 West 37th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By thoroughly-competent woman; good cook and laundress; small wages; best references. 351 East 30th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young French girl in private family, as first-class laundress and able to iron shirts; willing to help in chamberwork; best city references. M. L. G., 224 West 33d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By good laundress or cook to go out by the day or week, or would take fine washing home. 348 East 65th St., care Kane.

Washing.

WASHING, IRONING, or CLEANING.—By a respectable woman; good reference. Mrs. McNally, 217 1st St., top floor, Brooklyn.

Miscellaneous.

A RESPECTABLE PERSON WISHES TO travel to Europe as lady's maid or nurse; can take charge of an infant or invalid; never seasick; good references. 252 West 75th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Familiar with all kinds of stenographic work; references. Earnest. 152 6th Av.

YOUNG WOMAN wants any kind of employment not menial. De Long, 140 West 33d St., one flight, Bell 4.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a young German man; neat and quick; industrious, sober, and honest; excellent care of fine silver and china; in private family; best city reference. A., Box 296 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and SECOND MAN.—Lady would like to recommend her men; both thoroughly experienced. H. B., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman in private family as first-class butler; willing and obliging; best city references. E. G., 224 West 33d St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—Competent and sober; good references; reasonable salary. George Fenoglio, 431 7th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Twenty-five years; best city reference; honest, sober, and obliging; not afraid of work; always keeps things in good order; twelve years with last employer, who has given up horses and to whom he can refer personally. 213 West 58th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman going abroad Jan. 1 would like to find situation for his coachman; English; medium size; strictly sober, and understands his business, can be highly recommended. Bamforth, 147 West 55th St.

COACHMAN.—By Scotch Protestant; single; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging, city references; city or country. William. 20 East 39th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By competent single man; Protestant; 34; medium size; experienced; care of horses and carriages; city or country; references. Coachman, 32 East 32d St.; private stable.

COACHMAN.—Experienced in handling colts and road horses; city or country; references. H., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Can milk; prompt and sober; moderate wages; reference. M. H., 106 Trinity Place.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By a young man, Irish, lately landed, as groom in the city, or coachman in the country; understands the care of fine horses and harness. McKeon, 421 East 15th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By experienced young Englishman; good valet, understands his duties thoroughly; expert at silver; personal reference. H. B., 909 6th Av., second flat.

SECOND MAN.—By a young Englishman in private family; city references. E. T., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—To care furnaces; understands care of horses; best reference. T. L., 101 West 42d St.

Miscellaneous.

COOK.—By young man; Swede; with ten years' first-class reference from last employer; as cook in private family. T. T., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young man, (38,) Swede, as cook in private family; has ten years' first-class reference. T. T., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

FRENCHMAN.—25; single; lately arrived; private family; understands the care of horses; driver and serve at table; speaks little English; of good family; man of confidence. D. D., 430 5th Av.

WATCHMAN.—Night or day; by trustworthy, experienced Scotchman; age, 40; single; A1 references. B., Box 342 Times Up-Town.

Help Wanted—Males.

ON DEMAND UNE JEUNE FRANCAISE POUR soigner une petite fille et pour coudre. 73 East 55th St.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 29 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TUESDAY.—At *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship A. Dumois, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 3 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Friesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Friesland";) at 5 AM for Europe, per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown; at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Berlin, via Southampton; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana, (letters for Tampico and Progreso must be directed "per City of Washington";) at *3 PM for Puerto Cortez, per steamship Wanderer, from New-Orleans; at 6 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship City of Edinburg.

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 12 M for Demerara and Parmaribo, per steamship Carib Prince; at 3 PM for Barbados and Demerara, per steamship Tjomo; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

FRIDAY.—At 1 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Fort William.

SATURDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Carthaginian, from Philadelphia; at 3:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 5 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 7 AM for Brazil, per steamship Havellus, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Havelius";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Central America, (except Costa Rica,) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Advance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Advance";) at 10 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Alene, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Alene";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam";) at 12:30 PM (supplementary 2 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne";) at 3 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Etona.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. *31 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. *5 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania, with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 5 and up to Jan. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 13 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1894.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE "SHORT-AD" CORNER

They All Came.

From The Boston Budget.

A Scotch minister, who used to spend the greater part of every day in visiting, had a well-developed faculty of "happening in" just at meal time.

One day, just before dinner, he called on an old dame well known for her kindness of heart and hospitality. After some conversation, the old woman bustled about getting out her best china and whatever rural delicacies were at hand to honor her unexpected guest.

As he sat watching these preparations his eye suddenly fell on four or five cats devouring some cold porridge under the table.

"Dear me, Miss Black," he observed, "what a number of cats! Do they all belong to you?"

"Na, na, Sir," was the innocent reply; "but mony a time I say that a' the hungry brutes in the pairish come tae me, seeking a meal o' meat."

Lacking in the New Settlement.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"So ye come back to Indianny after all, did ye? The great West wasn't so nice as you thought it was?"

"Oh, I liked it well enough," said the lady, "but John, he couldn't stand it. There wasn't no poorhouse there for him to talk about havin' to go to every time I wanted a caliker dress."

Like Produces Like.

From The Pittsburg Bulletin.

Jack—I am more than ever convinced that like produces like.

Jerry—Well?

Jack—Yesterday, at our county poorhouse, I saw an old friend who was once a theatrical manager.

Jerry—Go on.

Jack—He said that poor houses brought him to the poorhouse.

Sought a Quiet Neighborhood.

From The New-York Weekly.

Mrs. Binks (house-hunting)—I hope there are no screeching poll parrots in this neighborhood.

Agent—Not one, Madam.

Mrs. Binks (with a sigh of relief)—I am glad of that, because we have two, and I really couldn't stand any more.

The Envious Small Girl.

From Street & Smith's Good News.

Little Miss Mugg—I bet you never saw such a beautifully-dressed doll as mine.

Little Miss Freckles—No, I never did. Its clothes are so fine that you look like a hired nurse beside it.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

$3 TO BOSTON. $2 TO WORCESTER.
Reductions to all points East and North.
VIA NORWICH LINE
Steamers City of Lowell (new) and City of Worcester in commission. Leave Pier (old number) 40, N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, 5:30 P. M. A fine orchestra on each steamer.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamers RICHARD PECK and CONTINENTAL leave Pier 25 E. R., 3 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c.
N. B.—After Jan. 1, 11:30 P. M., steamer carries (temporarily) freight only.

STONINGTON LINE—Inside route to Boston and the East. Fares reduced. Steamers leave New Pier 36 N. R. at 6 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats leave every week day at 6 P. M. from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., connecting at Hudson with Boston and Albany R. R.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Ems, Th., Jan. 3, 10 A.M. | Ems, Tu., Feb. 5, 6 A.M.
Hohenzollern, Jn. 8, 6 A.M. | Elbe, Tu., Feb. 12, 9 A.M.
Elbe, Tu., Jan. 15, 9 A.M. | Saale, Tu., Feb. 19, 6 A.M.
Fulda, Th., Jan. 22, 6 A.M. | Lahn, Tu., Feb. 26, 9 A.M.
Lahn, Tu., Jan. 29, 9 A.M. | Ems, Tu., Mch. 5, 11 A.M.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
Fast steamers between New-York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
Normannia, Jan. 5, M., Alg., Gen., Alexandria.
Kaiser W. II., Jan. 19, 1 P.M., for Alg., Nap., Gen.
Werra, Feb. 2, 10 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen., Azores.
Normannia, Feb. 16, 11 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 7 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Werra, March 9, 9 A.M., Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Fulda, March 23, 7 A. M., Algiers, Nap., Genoa.
Kaiser W. II., March 30, 10 A. M., for Genoa.
All steamers stop at Gibraltar.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connections from Genoa, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strs.
North German Lloyd, Hamburg-American
Oelrichs & Co., G. Agts., Line,
2 Bowling Green, N. Y. 37 Broadway, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Brittannic, Dec. 26, 8 A.M. | Britannic, Jan. 23, 7 A.M.
*Majestic, Jan. 2, 9 A.M. | *Majestic, Jan. 30, 9 A.M.
*Adriatic, Jan. 9, 7 A.M. | *Adriatic, Feb. 6, 2 P.M.
*Teutonic, Jan. 16, 10 A.M. | *Teutonic, Feb. 13, 9 A.M.
*In White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin of these steamers, $35 and $40. Steerage from New-York: On Britannic and Adriatic, $30; on Majestic, Teutonic, $15. Prepaid tickets $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania, Dec. 29, 6:30 A.M. | Umbria, Jan. 19, 1 P. M.
Etruria . . . Jan. 5, noon | Lucania, Jan. 26, 5:30 A.M.
Aurania, Jan. 12, 6 A.M.
From Pier 40, North River, foot of Clarkson St. Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodation. Steerage to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

A CRUISE TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.—By specially-chartered steamer "Friesland," Feb. 6, 1895, visiting Bermuda, Azores, Gibraltar, Malaga, Granada, Alhambra, Algiers, Cairo; 7 days at Jerusalem, Beyrout, Ephesus, Constantinople, Athens, Rome. Only $525, hotels, excursions, fees, &c., included. Organized and accompanied by F. C. Clark, ex-U. S. Vice Consul at Jerusalem, and a staff of competent assistants.
Thirty excursions to Europe. Ocean tickets by all lines. Send for Tourist Gazette.
F. C. CLARK, Tourist Agt., 111 B'way, N. Y., Official Ticket Agt. Pennsylvania, Erie R. R., &c.

International Navigation Co.'s Lines.
From Pier 14 North River, foot of Fulton St.
American Line for Southampton.
Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
I. Cabin, $80 upward; II. Cabin, $35 upward.
Berlin, Dec. 26, 11 AM. New-York, Jan. 2, 11 AM.
Red Star Line for Antwerp.
Friesland, Dec. 26, 5 AM. Pennland, Jan. 2, 8 AM.
International Navigation Company,
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé..Sat., Dec. 29, 3:30 P. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Bandelon..Sat., Jan. 5, 6 A. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf..Sat., Jan. 12, 6 A. M.
New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days: First-class, $160; second-class, $116.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF PEKIN.....Jan. 3, 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Jan. 15, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....Jan. 24, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Feb. 2, 3 P. M.
OCEANIC, via Honolulu.....Feb. 12, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
EMPRESS OF INDIA, Jan. 7; April 4; June 3.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Feb. 4; April 22; June 24.
EMPRESS OF CHINA, March 4; May 13; July 15.
TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA.
MIOWERA, Jan. 16. WARRIMOO, Feb. 16.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
YEMASSEE.....Wednesday, Dec. 26
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, Dec. 28
SEMINOLE.....Monday, Dec. 31
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacks., Grt. So. Fst. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 379 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Four times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E.A. | W.H.RHETT, Gen. Agt.
S.F. & W.R'y, 261 B'way. | Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. | J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A.
O.S.S. Co., N. Pier 35, N.R. | F.C. & P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d Street:
5:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niag. Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 P. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily for Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Auburn Road points, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Only Sleeping Car passengers for Rochester carried on this train.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago.
12:05 Night, Except Sunday Night.—For Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
9:04 A. M. and 3:38 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
Wagner palace cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.
Tickets at Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413, 785 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., Lincoln Building, 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Manager. Gen. Passenger Agent.

WEST-SHORE R.R.
Trains leave West 42d St. Station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin St.:
2:30 A. M.—Daily local for Buffalo.
9:15 A. M.—Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago; except Saturday for Toronto.
5:15 P. M.—Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M.—Daily, except Sundays, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M.—Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
For tickets, time tables of local trains, parlor and sleeping car accommodations apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts. VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Waterville, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points in WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago, arriving at 9:20 next morning.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with trains for CHICAGO, arriving at 9:35 P. M. next day.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 73 Murray St. and 420 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 785 and 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 255 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 74 Broadway Brooklyn. Time table, giving full information, at all stations.
WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
7:00 A. M. daily for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations; connections, except Sunday, for POTTSVILLE and READING.
*8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West and principal local points; dining car to Suspension Bridge; Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.
11:10 A. M. daily, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connections for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. and B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.
4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD and intermediate stations.
5:15 P. M. daily, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 360 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

ERIE LINES.
Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, and Salamanca. Parlor car to Buffalo.
3:00 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 8:45 A. M., Chicago 7 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining car.
6:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Arrives Buffalo 6 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Buffalo passengers can remain in sleeper until 8 A. M.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining car.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.
From Grand Central Station.

Leave	By Way of	Due
9:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.,	†New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM
10:03 AM.,	New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
1:00 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*Willimantic & N. Y. & N.E.,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence	11:00 AM
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:15 AM
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	7:00 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
†Five-hour limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.
Return service same hours and by same route. Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
Fast Express Trains TO
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York, foot of Liberty St., daily:
For CHICAGO, 1:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 1:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9 A. M., 6 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 9 A. M., (11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 1:30, (3:30 P. M. ex. Sun.,) (5

JOY AT FIVE POINTS

Kriss Kringle There with Christmas Gifts for Many Children.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY'S BIG TREE

The Helpless Children in the Hospital Will Have Their Gifts To-day—Baskets of Food for Families.

There are so many chimneys to go down in these days that old Kriss Kringle can no longer get over his route in one night.

He used to be able to drive his deer and his sleigh full of toys from the Barge Office to Harlem and everywhere else on Christmas Eve. Now, it is different, and for several years he has been starting out at noon the day before Christmas, and has usually reached the Five Points House of Industry about supper time. He was a little late—half an hour or so—yesterday, and, as he alighted on the roof of the institution and took note of the time by the Trinity Church clock, he cracked his whip impatiently.

In a moment old Kriss was down the chimney. He covered the big Christmas tree in the chapel with pretty things in less time than it takes to tell of it, and piled his presents high on the stage around the tree. Then he jumped into the gallery to see the fun. The children, over 400 in number, marched into the chapel from the big playroom at 7 o'clock. The big boys and girls were ahead, and after them came those smaller and smaller, the very little ones bringing up the rear.

All the children set up a cheer as they saw the big Christmas tree. Their teachers caused them all to be seated, and then the work of distributing the presents began. In the Five Points House of Industry each boy and girl has the privilege of telling the teacher a week before Christmas what he or she would like Santa Claus to bring. Then the wishes are all whispered to the good old fellow. As every present was marked, it did not take long to distribute them, including several hundred contributed to the inmates by their relatives and friends. Many of the relatives were present to make the celebration as homelike to the little ones as possible. Here a father was sitting with his motherless boy on his knee, holding his presents for him; here a mother had her arms around her fatherless child, caressing it and making joyful with it over the presents provided by the institution.

There was no formality about the Christmas tree, and as soon as the children began to get their horns and whistles and toys and candies and oranges and books the noise and hilarity commenced, and it was kept up until 5 o'clock. Then all the children went to bed.

After it was all over Santa Claus went up the chimney and jumped into his sleigh. He was about to drive off, when, looking through the windows of the west wing of the building, he espied the helpless children in the hospital of the House of Industry. Some were in their little beds, in fretful slumber; some were sitting in chairs near the fire, and others had their pale faces at the windows, peering out at the sky and wondering when Santa Claus was coming to them.

"Bless you, my children!" said old Kriss, throwing the sick ones a kiss. "You shall have a tree all to yourselves on Christmas Day." So he picked out a nice tree and lots of presents, and in an instant he had set the tree up in the hospital.

The children in the hospital will have their Christmas tree to-day, and there will be a separate tree, too, in the nursery, for the wee tots who are not big enough to walk down stairs.

There were other good things yesterday besides Christmas trees in the Five Points House of Industry. There were piled in the spare spaces 100 baskets containing each a Christmas dinner for some poor family.

Each basket had a pink paper cover, and contained a turkey, two quarts of potatoes, two quarts of apples, a loaf of bread, one-half pound of coffee, a pound of sugar, a quart of onions, and a big mince pie. To the handle of each basket was attached a card bearing, not the name of the giver, but simply the words:

"This basket is the gift of a lady and gentleman who wish for you and yours a merry Christmas."

The work of distribution of the baskets as well as of the present from the tree was in charge of William F. Barnard, the Superintendent of the institution, and the Rev. William James, Associate Superintendent.

By dark every basket had been called for. The recipients were all worthy families who had been selected through the investigations of the city missionaries. For many years 100 Christmas dinners have been distributed in this way from the Five Points House of Industry. The original donor died, and now his children are keeping up the good old custom.

The inmates of the institution will be given a Christmas dinner to-day. There will be no special services.

CAKES, CANDIES, AND TOYS.

Children of Industrial School No. 12 Made Happy.

An old-fashioned Christmas party was given yesterday afternoon in Industrial School, No. 12, at 2,247 Second Avenue to over 600 children of the upper east side.

The party was given under the auspices of the Home for the Friendless and Female Guardian Society of New-York. The pupils of the schools were reinforced by children gathered in from the tenement houses in East Harlem.

The schoolrooms in which the entertainment took place were decorated with evergreens, wreaths of holly, and mistletoe boughs. The platform at one end of the main assembly room was decorated with the American flag, but what delighted the children more than the decorations were the piles of oranges, cakes, candies, and toys which were heaped upon the platform. The eyes of the 600 children danced with delight as they gazed upon the good things which had been provided for their entertainment.

There was no Christmas tree, but in place of it a programme consisting of recitations and musical selections was prepared to please the young ones. The teachers and pupils of the school acted as hosts, and the other children were the guests.

The exercises began at 2 o'clock with a Bible reading and the recitation of the Twenty-third Psalm by the children in concert.

Mrs. W. B. Silsbee, the President of the society, read "The Night Before Christmas." "Christ in Bethlehem" was sung by the school children. Then followed a recitation entitled "Welcome," after which the chorus, "Somebody's Coming," was sung by the children. "He Is Risen" was recited by one of the pupils, and "Away We Go" and "Song of a Sixpence" were sung.

"America" was sung while the children stood and saluted the flag. Six little tots with dolls sang a nursery song called "Rockaby," and the interesting programme was brought to a close by the "Song of a Sparrow."

Mrs. H. F. Cutler, the principal of the school, distributed the prizes, consisting of picture books, which had been awarded to eight little pupils for good scholarship and punctual attendance.

The most interesting part of the programme, so far as the children were concerned, was the distribution of the presents. Each boy of the three lower grades was given a mechanical toy, and each of the little girls got a doll. The larger children and those who were not pupils of the schools were given oranges and candies. Every child present received a gift. The presents were all donated by the persons who by their contributions support the school.

Mrs. Sarah Wilcox, one of the Board of Managers of the Needlework Guild of America, sent seventy-five garments for children, which will be distributed during the holidays by Mr. Cutler. Mrs. Frances Beebe sent to the school a number of quaintly-dressed dolls to be given to invalid children of the neighborhood who were debarred by their physical condition from being present at the Christmas party.

GIFTS FOR SICK CHILDREN.

A Big Christmas Tree at the New-York Hospital.

The east wing, better known at the children's ward, of the New-York hospital in West Fifteenth Street, was brilliantly lighted last night and filled with sick children, well children, hospital governors, doctors, nurses, and visitors.

At the east-centre of the room was a big Christmas tree reaching clear to the ceiling, and sparkling with tiny red, white, blue, and green electric lights. Interwoven among the branches were yards of tinsel. On a long table back of the tree were heaps of toys and presents.

The cribs of the sick children—none of them were very sick—were ranged in a semi-circle about the tree, and back of the cribs stood the doctors, nurses, and visitors. The children, ranging in years from three to twelve, wore bright-colored jackets, and as they sat up in bed or were propped up with pillows they seemed to be really happy. They were expectant at any rate, and they kept their eyes on the heaps of presents. A number of other children, who had been recent inmates of the hospital, were seated within the charmed half-circle. They, too, were to receive presents.

Superintendent George P. Ludlam, Miss Irene Sutliffe, the chief nurse, and Miss Springer, head nurse of the children's ward, began to distribute the gifts at 8:30 o'clock. It was an interesting scene, and the onlookers must have shared the real joy of the little children, to some of whom Christmas had perhaps meant very little in their homes.

"Ethel Biglow," called out the Superintendent, as he read the name attached to a bundle. "Where is Ethel?"

A little voice answered, "Here I am," and in a moment Ethel's bed was heaped up with the contents of a Noah's ark, picture books, and a doll.

Elmer Jackson was the next name called out, and a mite of a negro boy, who was hardly strong enough to answer to his name, received a heap of toys. Further proceedings interested him no more. He devoted his attention exclusively to making a lot of expressionless soldiers stand in a line.

So it went on. There seemed to be toys without end. Elizabeth Leop, Rosie Dondero, William Moore, Freddie King, Theresa Motto, Michael Peach, Chajm Erde, Arturo Gulda, William Hoffmann, Charles Gaffney, John Hazel—all had toys, games, dolls put in their cribs, and a score of other children were given their share. One remarkably pretty little girl, scarcely four years old, with a cluster of yellow curls, was given a French doll almost as big as herself.

"Now we will give out some more presents to the grown-up children," announced the Superintendent, and for twenty minutes he was busy handing out tea cups, jewelry, and vases to the nurses. There threatens to be an epidemic of tea drinking at the New-York Hospital in the immediate future.

Then came the presents for the "big boys," as Mr. Ludlam styled them, and the young doctors stepped up with becoming modesty and carted off umbrellas, scarf pins, watch charms, and the like.

It was all over by 9:30 o'clock, and the children's ward then resumed its wonted appearance. Several of the little ones had already fallen asleep clasping a woolly lamb or a waxy-faced doll.

The Governors of the New-York Hospital get up this annual Christmas tree festival. Four of them were there last night, George S. Bowdoin, H. H. Cammann, George G. Haven, and George G. De Witt.

SANTA CLAUS IN BROOKLYN.

He Visits the Children at the Industrial Association's School.

There were sounds of high revelry in and out of the big brick building of the Industrial Association, at 141 South Third Street, Brooklyn, last night.

The children inside were having their Christmas celebration, and it was a very gay one, indeed.

In the first place, there are several hundred little men and women who make their home there. That was enough for a big kind of a good time, without anything else, but when added to that there was a Christmas tree and a real live Santa Claus, with a doll for each girl and a candy cane and something very nice, besides, for each boy, it was not strange that the sound of the merrymaking should penetrate into the street.

There was a nice little play, all in song, as well as the toys, and the small boys and girls told a great many interesting things about Santa Claus. There was a dream scene in the play, in which the little girls dropped soundly to sleep, and eight little fairies came and sang over them. The fairies were the babies of the house, the very littlest boys and girls, with gauze wings, more brilliant than any fairy ever wore, of red and green and yellow, and they wore gay little caps and necklaces, and bows of the same colors on their shoes.

It was all very nice indeed, for no one made any mistakes in singing or speaking, and each baby insisted upon kissing Santa Claus, through his white woolly beard.

But the very best part of it all, and very much like a night before Christmas out of one of Santa Claus's own books, was the scene up stairs, where a very large number of very tired babies was going to bed. It was very late for them—9 o'clock—and one little baby girl two years old said her ear hurt her, and then another bigger little girl thought her ear hurt, too, and she cried real tears, which ran down over very solid little cheeks as round and as red as Christmas apples.

Then the babies had all to be kissed and cuddled by "Mamma," who takes care of them in the nursery, and by some of the other kind caretakers, and made to cuddle down in bed as warm as toast.

It took the little girls who were next size bigger than the babies a long time to get to bed, for there were so many doll children who needed a great deal of attention, and so many styles of gowns and millinery to compare, that it was a difficult task for the careful mother to leave them.

The Industrial School children have a long Christmas celebration. It began Sunday with a song service by the children, who received a box of candy when they had finished. The Christmas festival proper came last night, and this morning the children will find their stockings filled with fruit and nuts, and at least one toy for each boy and girl.

NOT MUCH FUN ON THE EXCHANGES

Harry Consolidated Brady Did Pretty Well, Though.

Attempts at holiday hilarity at the Exchanges yesterday lacked the spirit of former years. There were well-filled galleries at the Stock and Consolidated Exchanges, spectators having evidently gathered expecting a free circus.

They found instead crowds of men looking as if the year's results justified them in being anything but clownish. As usual, however, the brokers were obliging, and since people had assembled to see them frolic, they went through some of the old-time forms. Hand organs were lugged into the board rooms, to the noise of which some frisky ones tried to get up the appearance of a carnival. It failed dismally at the Stock Exchange.

At the Consolidated something like fun prevailed at intervals in the afternoon, when rules were suspended and brokers smashed hats, danced, and sang tunes that the organ ground out.

The Italian who furnished the music was well paid for his work, and $40 was collected for the janitor's son, the only child born in the building. The lad's name is Harry Brady. To the gift was attached a condition that he be known hereafter as Harry Consolidated Brady.

The Cotton and Produce Exchanges did no business yesterday.

FESTIVAL AT TRINITY CHURCH.

Gifts of Fruit, Candy, and Books to Children.

There was a Children's Festival and Visit to the Manger at Trinity Church, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

In the porch in front of the church, a scene from Bethlehem was arranged. It portrayed the manger, with the King and wise men. The children marched in a procession before the groups, and then entered the church, which was decorated with holly and evergreens.

The Rev. Dr. Dix made a Christmas address, after which the children sung several anthems and carols.

The children then retired to the Churchhouse in Trinity Place, where they were given presents of candy, fruit, and books. The exercises were in charge of Dr. I. N. Steele and Dr. Messeler.

THE INCOME TAX TEST CASE

Commissioner Miller Subpoenaed to Appear in Court and Answer the Complaint in the Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—United States Marshal Wilson sent a Deputy United States Marshal to the Treasury Department this morning to serve upon Commissioner Joseph S. Miller a subpoena in the income-tax case, filed Saturday, to enjoin its enforcement. It reads:

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, Dec. 22, 1894.

John G. Moore, complainant, against Joseph S. Miller, Commissioner Internal Revenue.

You are hereby commanded to appear in this court, at its first special term, occurring ten days after service of this subpoena, and answer to the exigency of the original bill under pain of attachment and such other process as the court shall award.

Witness, E. F. BINGHAM, Chief Justice.
J. R. YOUNG, Clerk.

Commissioner Miller immediately had a conference with Secretary Carlisle on the subject, and subsequently with Attorney General Olney. It was arranged that Assistant Attorney General Whitney, in conjunction with United States District Attorney Birney, would represent Commissioner Miller. Attorney General Olney, who takes great interest in the case, will have general direction of it, and may appear when it reaches a hearing. If it goes any higher than the Supreme Court of the District, he will take an active part in its conduct.

John G. Moore, who has brought suit against Joseph S. Miller, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to test the constitutionality of the income tax, is the senior partner in the stock brokerage firm of Moore & Schley.

He said yesterday that he would make as strong a fight as possible, without regard to expense, and that he felt confident he would win.

"Intimations that I may be the agent of capitalists in this contest," he said, "are wholly unfounded. I have believed the law to be unconstitutional and am opposing it on principle. The proceeding has been begun on my own motion. If any one imagines that I represent Mr. Havemeyer or any other capitalist, let that notion be dismissed. The undertaking is wholly mine, and I intend to carry it through without reimbursement.

"At least twenty men have called on me to-day with offers to share the expense. I replied to them, as I wish every one to understand, that I require no assistance, and that I shall be content with the good wishes of right-thinking men."

SAID THEY ACTED LIKE SCHOOLBOYS

Cohn Didn't Approve of the Levity of His Brother Aldermen.

At the meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday afternoon Alderman Jahn moved that a brewing company be authorized to carry a steam pipe under the sidewalk in Dean Street, from the brewery to the bottling establishment.

Alderman Guilfoyle moved that it be referred to the Committee on Law, which motion was lost. Then Alderman Walkley moved that it be referred to the Committee on Parks and Bridges, and there was great laughter.

Alderman Cohn, in a serious manner, said: "I am ashamed to stand here and see men acting like schoolboys."

Alderman Leich—I quite agree with Alderman Cohn. I am ashamed to see him standing there.

The motion to refer was lost, and then, on a reconsideration of the motion, it was adopted.

Alderman Walsh moved that the Fire Department be authorized to grant permission to the New-York and Eastern Telegraph and Telephone Company to string their wires on the Fire Department poles. He said that the New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Company obtained an entering wedge in the same manner, and that, as he was opposed to the big monopoly, he wanted the other company to be given an opportunity to compete with it.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 12 to 2, Aldermen Guilfoyle and Cohn voting in the negative.

DR. HALVES SWALLOWS MORPHINE

He Attempted Suicide in a Police Station After a Visit from His Wife.

Dr. Frederick Halves, of 146 East Eighty-third Street, attempted to commit suicide on Sunday night in the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station by swallowing morphine.

Dr. Halves was arrested on a charge of causing the death of Mrs. Matilda M. Brandt through malpractice. Mrs. Halves called on her husband Sunday evening, and they talked and cried together for a long time, and the station attendants were moved by their sorrows.

Several hours after they parted the keeper looked into Dr. Halves's cell and saw him lying at full length, breathing very heavily. All attempts to waken him failed, and the keeper, becoming alarmed, telegraphed to the Presbyterian Hospital for an ambulance. The ambulance surgeon, after a hasty examination concluded that Dr. Halves had taken morphine. His diagnosis was soon corroborated by the finding of an empty vial, which had contained white powder.

It is supposed that Dr. Halves hid the morphine when his medicine case was taken from him at the station house. He was reported yesterday as improving.

IT MUST NOT GO TO THE DIVINITY SCHOOL

A Remarkable Provision in the Will of a Boston Clergyman.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—The will of the late Rev. George E. Ellis was to-day filed in the probate office. It gives to the Massachusetts Historical Society $30,000, and the house 110 Marlborough Street, with substantially all its contents. It also gives $10,000 to the American Antiquarian Society.

The remainder of the estate is given to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, to constitute a fund to be known as the Harvard Ellis Fund, in memory of the testator's son, John Harvard Ellis, an alumnus of 1862. The proceeds of the fund are to be used by the President and Fellows at their own discretion, save that they be not used for the Divinity School or for the Theological Department of the university.

CUBA'S GREETING THE FIRST

New Year's Cards from Foreign Nations to This Government.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—It is the custom of many of the foreign Governments near the beginning of each year to send to other countries a New Year's card, containing a greeting to that country and wishes for another successful year. Nearly forty of these cards were received by the Post Office Department last year addressed to the Government of the United States from as many foreign Governments. The United States, however, never acknowledges these friendly missives or reciprocates them, because, as one of the officials expressed it, "We do not desire to put on frills."

Cuba, this year, was the first country to send a New Year's greeting to this Government. Others are being received daily.

FOUR INFANTS ACCIDENTALLY SMOTHERED.

Dr. Donlin's Announcement as a Warning to Some Mothers.

Dr. Donlin, deputy to Coroner Fitzpatrick, said yesterday that during the past week he had viewed the bodies of four infants that had been accidentally smothered by their mothers. The announcement was made as a warning.

The infants in each instance had been smothered by their mother's lying upon them at night.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE BULL PUP PLEADED IN COURT

It Was So Eloquent that Justice Hogan Discharged Its Master—Then the Pup Thanked His Honor.

James Collins was lying drunk on the pavement at Sixth Avenue and Thirtieth Street on Sunday afternoon. A brindle bull pup stood patiently alongside of him.

Policeman Logan saw the pair, and approached them with the intention of waking the man. As he was about to stoop over, the dog showed his teeth and growled. Logan respects bulldogs, and he stepped back and called out, "Hey, there!" to the man. Collins woke up.

"Tell your dog," said the policeman, "to let me arrest you."

Collins struggled to his feet and said to the dog: "Come on, Bully, we're 'rested."

The dog "heeled" obediently, and the policeman took them to the Thirtieth Street Station House. There was no reason why the pup should be locked up, but it was plain that he intended to stick to his drunken master as long as he could, and he was allowed to occupy the cell in which Collins spent the night.

The dog accompanied Collins when Logan took him down to Jefferson Market Police Court, and was close to him when Justice Hogan asked:

"Well, Sir, what have you to say for yourself?"

"Talk to him, Bully," whispered Collins to the pup, and the pup jumped up on the bridge, where the Justice could see him, sat up, held up his fore paws, and whined.

Everybody in court was watching him.

"Are we sorry?" Collins asked him.

The pup whined loudly and more forlornly than before. He looked as if he would cry in another minute.

"Well, young man," said the Justice, "I'll let you go this time on account of your dog. I don't think you deserve him for faithfulness as he has shown. If I was a dog and had a drunken master I would leave him. But I guess dogs are more faithful than men."

"Thank the Judge, Bully," said Collins.

The dog stood up on his hind legs, gave one short, joyous yelp, and bounded out of the courtroom beside his master.

Collins wouldn't give his address.

TWO WOMEN BURNED TO DEATH

The Mistress Fatally Injured While Trying to Save Her Servent.

MELROSE, Mass. Dec. 24.—Mrs. Sidney Howe and her servant, Maggie Callahan, were burned to death, this afternoon. The servant was shaking down the kitchen stove, when a live coal fell on her dress. In a moment her clothes were ablaze. Her screams attracted Mrs. Howe, who seized some clothing and attempted to extinguish the flames. Mrs. Howe's clothes caught fire, and she ran to the door to call assistance, falling insensible in the doorway.

Chief Engineer Lynde and several other men happened to be near, and they rushed in and extinguished the flames. Miss Callahan was terribly burned, and died at the hospital one hour later. She was twenty-seven years old and lived in Houlton, Me. Mrs. Howe died about four hours after, without regaining consciousness. She was twenty-six years old, and leaves a husband and two children. She was well known in church and society circles.

WILL NOT ADOPT THE SELLERS PLAN

The Jacketing of Big Guns Will Go On in the Old Way.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The method of jacketing guns at the navy gun shops in this city and will be changed for that of William Sellers, the Philadelphia machinery maker. The new plan contemplated heating the jacket of the gun in a horizontal furnace, when the cold tube was to be inserted. The first gun jacketed in the Sellers' furnace was the eight-inch nickel-steel gun, the first weapon to be made in this alloy. It was jacketed with some difficulty, the naval ordnance officers say.

The results, it is said, do not justify the adoption of the system, and hereafter the big guns of the navy will be assembled in the old way, by heating the jacket in a vertical pit and dropping it over the tube.

While there have been accidents by this method, the workmen have become so expert that the jacket rarely sticks to the tube before it reaches its place.

One Year Over a Century Old.

AKRON, Ohio, Dec. 24.—Frank Mitchell, colored, was 101 years old to-day. He was formerly a slave, and served during the war as body servant to Gen. James A. Garfield.

PRIOR TO STOCK-TAKING WE HAVE

MARKED DOWN

ALL THE BROKEN LOTS AMONG OUR FINER

OVERCOATS

and, commencing to-morrow, will run them off the balance of the week at

$12.50

A COAT.

Former prices $18, $20, $22, and $25.

Every Coat is this season's make, long and fashionable—with silk at the shoulders, and dark wool lining. Immense values.

THIS WEEK ONLY. Some at both stores.

Closed to-day.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.,

Bleecker St., cor. Greene,

(Between Broadway and 6th Av. "L.")

Also

Broadway, cor. Rector St.,

(Oposite Trinity Church.)

STEINWAY

The Standard Pianos of the World!

The Largest Establishment in Existence.

Warerooms: Steinway Hall, New-York

Deutsch & Co

Fifth Avenue.
Cor. 22d St.

Rich

Furs.

REMOVAL BARGAINS.

Our Trade Mark Guarantees Quality, Style, Fit, and Finish.

China Seal Circular Capes,	$10; Formerly $35.
Astrakhan Circular Capes,	$18; Formerly $40.
Persian Lamb Circular Capes,	$25; Formerly $50.
Persian Lamb Stylish Coats,	$135; Formerly $200.
Alaska Seal Stylish Coats,	$275; Formerly $450.
Dark Mink Circular Capes,	$250; Formerly $500.
Alaska Sable Circular Capes,	$85; Formerly $125.

Many other bargains too numerous to mention.

DEUTSCH & CO.,
5th Av., cor. 22d St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—Sister Charlotte, manager of the Day Star Industrial Home, at 213 West Twenty-fourth Street, will provide a good turkey dinner for friendless and homeless women at the home on New Year's Day. She will be able to provide dinners for 500 women, and asks that those who are able to do so will aid her by being present or contributing to the work.

—N. W. Ayer & Son, the newspaper advertising agents of Philadelphia, have issued their handsome calendar for 1895, which may be obtained by sending them 25 cents. It is large and a beautiful specimen of the printer's art. The demand for their calendar increases yearly, as those who have once had it are unwilling to spend another year without it. It is complete in all the needed details.

—The Island Mission for giving aid to the poor and sick in public charitable institutions shows, by its eighth annual report, that it has done an immense amount of good, and carried cheer and sympathy to thousands of unfortunates. It asks assistance by money or goods, which may be sent to Mrs. Francis C. Barlow, 39 East Thirty-first Street.

—The Mercantile Library of New-York, Astor Place, near Broadway, has issued Bulletin of New Books No. 15. It includes the latest publications upon all subjects of interest, besides the healthy fiction of the day. The total number of volumes in the library is 245,347, to which additions are continually being made.

—Mails for China, Japan, and Australia will close at the General Post Office at 6:30 P. M. on the following dates: China and Japar, via San Francisco, Dec. 28, via Vancouver, (specially addressed only) Dec. 31; via Tacoma, (specially addressed only) Jan. 9; Australis, via San Francisco, Jan. 5, via Vancouver, Jan. 9.

—Mrs. Bella Fee, thirty-one years old, was yesterday slightly burned while attempting to extinguish a fire which started in her apartments in the tenement, 31 Columbus Avenue. She refused to be attended by the ambulance surgeon and remains at home under the care of the family physician.

—Postmaster Dayton has been informed by telegraph from San Francisco that the steamers City of Peking and Arawa arrived at that port Saturday with mails from China, Japan, and Australia, due to arrive in New-York Dec. 27.

—The illustrated catalogue of the Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary Woolen System Company for the season of 1895 is the most complete one yet issued. The company, which has adopted new lines, manufactures every article of wearing apparel.

—Services will be held in the Marble Collegiate Church on Christmas Day. The Rev. Dr. Coe will preach. Music for the occasion will be rendered by the quartet choir and the church choral of a hundred voices.

—A free illustrated lecture will be given this afternoon at the American Museum of Natural History by Prof. Albert S. Bickmore. "Scotland and Edinburgh" will be the subject. The lecture will begin at 3.30 P. M.

—I. Langdon Ewing, Treasurer of the Parkhurst Testimonial Fund, reports $11,295.25 as the amount of subscriptions received up to noon yesterday.

—A. W. Kingman, Treasurer Dry Goods Auxiliary Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports a total of $4,600 received up to date.

Brooklyn.

—Henry Rasquin, referee, handed in his decision to Justice Cullen, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, in favor of the thirty-four policemen who are suing the Town of Gravesend for back pay, aggregating $50,000. Supervisor Bennett will appeal from the referee's decision. He said: "We have proved that during the past five years the sum of $119,000 was paid to the former town policemen in excess of the appropriation. If the claim of the plaintiffs in this suit is allowed, I don't see why John Y. McKane, who paid the additional sum, should not be reimbursed."

—Justice Cullen yesterday rendered judgment in favor of J. Philip Rinn, a Boston architect, in his suit to foreclose a mechanic's lien on the property of the Electric Power Company of Staten Island. He alleged that he prepared the plans and supervised the construction of the engine house, and that he had received $3,427, but that there was still due him $10,288.35. Justice Cullen awarded him $6,006.22 as the sum for which a lien should be given, with a personal judgment for the remainder of the claim.

—James McD. Mulcahey, settlement clerk in the foreclosure department of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, committed suicide by hanging himself to a beam in the cellar of his home at 434 First Street yesterday. He was forty years old, and had been in his present employment ten years. He leaves a wife and a son. He had manifested signs of insanity for the last week. He was a lawyer.

—Surrogate Abbott yesterday admitted to probate the contested will of Mathias Bindrim. His estate, valued at $50,000, was left to his children—Margaret, George E., Nicholas, John, and Robert—but excluded Julius, from whom his wife had secured a divorce. Mr. Bindrim left Julius's share to his wife in trust for her children.

—Patrolman Ernest Van Bergen of the Fourth Avenue Precinct, Brooklyn, has been charged by S. V. Coles, who keeps a butter and egg store at 1,268 Third Avenue, that city, with stealing eggs from him on Dec. 17. He has been suspended. He declares he is innocent.

—There is some talk of a union between the Brooklyn Tabernacle congregation and that of the Bedford Avenue Reformed Church. The latter is worshipping in the large edifice at Jefferson Avenue and Ormond Place, and the pastor is the Rev. Dr. Herman C. Berg. The matter will be discussed at a meeting to be held next week.

—The body of Mrs. Ellen Quinlan, fifty years old, of 142 North Fifth Street, was found in Bushwick Creek, at the foot of Berry Street, yesterday. She disappeared Saturday night. Her husband was intoxicated when the body was taken home. It is believed to be a case of suicide.

—Controller-elect George W. Palmer yesterday filed his official bond in the City Clerk's office. The amount is $45,000, and the sureties are James L. Jensen, Charles Engert, and William H. Sturges.

Long Island.

—J. C. Walters Post, G. A. R., of Huntington has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Commander—The Rev. H. Q. Judd; Senior Vice Commander—George F. Barr; Junior Vice Commander—A. P. Dodge; Quartermaster—W. R. Hewlett; Surgeon—Dr. John Lindsay; Chaplain—George Stilwell; Officer of the Day—David Baldwin; Officer of the Guard—James Wheeler; Delegate to Department Encampment—Frederick Mather; Alternate—Edgar P. Bunce.

—The Christmas-tree festival of St. Paul's, Woodside, always an event in the village, will take place on New Year's Eve in the church. The Rev. G. A. Barton, aided by the Superintendent of the school, John S. Power, will conduct the ceremonies.

—Frederick MacMillan, a graduate of the Union Theological Seminary, was ordained to the Episcopal ministry at Garden City on Sunday. He will have charge of the churches at Brentwood, Central Islip, and Ronkonkoma.

—The Executive Committee of the Good Government Association of Newtown will hold a special meeting at the Court House, Newtown Village, on Monday, Jan. 7, at 8 P. M.

—The spire of the Roman Catholic Church at Huntington is being torn down, as it was thought to be in danger of falling.

—The Northport Sunday schools reopened on Sunday. They have been closed for a while, owing to a scarlet-fever scare.

Yonkers.

—The Palisade Boat Club members will have a "head-pin" tournament all day to-day. This consists in rolling only at the head pin, and those who do not hit it do not count. The prize will be a medal given to the bowler making the highest score for the day. There will be a buffet lunch at the alleys.

—The Rev. S. Parkes Cadman of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church preached in the First Presbyterian Church Sunday afternoon, and in the evening the Rev. Dr. John Reid of the latter church filled Mr. Cadman's pulpit.

—The annual Charity Ball will take place on Thursday evening in Teutonia Hall. It promises to be more largely attended than any in several years. This is the society event of the season in Yonkers.

—In the second trial of Joseph Kunster, for violation of the excise law, the jury disagreed, as in the first. Whether lager beer is or is not intoxicating was the rock on which the jury split.

—Mr. and Mrs. Otto Fuhrmann celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of their wedding on Sunday evening in Teutonia Hall. A large number of friends were present.

—Mr. and Mrs. Ahren Abraham of 3 Clinton Street celebrated their silver wedding on Sunday evening. They entertained about one hundred of their friends.

—The two Sunday schools of St. John's Episcopal Church will have their Christmas celebrations on the evening of St. John's Day, Thursday, Dec. 27.

—The Yonkers Bicycle Club will have a run this morning to Tarrytown by way of Nepera Park and Hastings. This will be the last day run of the year.

—Thomas Ewing, Jr., has returned from Washington, where he argued an important question of patent law before the Attorney-General.

—The Rev. James M. Bruce and family of South Broadway will spend the remainder of the Winter in New-York City.

—The Rev. E. W. Roberts of the Messiah Baptist Church delivered an address to children in Tarrytown last evening.

—Fire Commissioner John Forest, who has been confined to his home by illness for a couple of weeks, is out again.

—The foundation for the new school house in Prospect Street has been begun by Contractor J. C. Campbell, Jr.

—The Hudson River Railroad Company is building a large switch at Deyo's Dock for transporting grain to the elevator.

—The Westminster Sunday School Christmas festival will be held this evening.

—Miss Florence McDonough is spending the holidays with friends in Brooklyn.

—Edwin L. Thomas and Miss M. S. Thomas are at Southern Pines, N. C.

—J. O. Curtis of Warburton Avenue has returned from his visit to Europe.

—The public Library will be closed on Christmas and New Year's Days.

—The evening schools will reopen on Monday, Jan. 7.

—Miss Margaret A. Balch is home from college.

Westchester County.

—The Westchester County Board of Supervisors at its meeting yesterday morning took no action on the county roads matter except to change slightly the wording of the resolution of Supervisor See, so as to put the matter in the hands of the Roads and Bridges Committee.

—People living in the suburbs of Tarrytown, particularly at Pocantico Hills, East View, and East Irvington, desire to have the boundaries of Tarrytown extended so as to take them in. John D. Rockefeller is said to be one of the outsiders who wishes to come in.

—The Sing Sing Presbyterian Sunday School had a Christmas service in the church on Sunday evening. The children sung carols, and the Rev. J. A. McWilliams, the pastor, addressed them. They will have their holiday festival on Friday evening.

—The prisoners in Sing Sing Prison will have chicken for breakfast this morning and will take to their cells ginger bread, sweet crackers, apples and some cigars.

—The Court of Sessions will reconvene Jan. 2 in the Court House, County Judge I. N. Mills presiding. This is an adjourned session.

—The Board of Supervisors will make its annual visit of inspection to the Catholic Protectory on Thursday, Jan. 10.

—A Christmas service will be held at 11 o'clock to-day in the First Reformed Church, Tarrytown.

There was good skating on some of the small ponds of Westchester County yesterday.

Used an Old-Fashioned Pistol.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Dec. 24.—Conrad Haule, janitor of the flats at 938 Hudson Street, Hoboken, blew his brains out yesterday with an old-fashioned single-barreled pistol, which a year ago he purchased and subsequently advised his aged wife to dump in a garbage barrel.

It is supposed the weapon was loaded with slugs, as the charge tore a hole in his right temple, through which his mouth could be seen. He was sixty-three years old and consumptive.

Lawyer Ammon's House Burned.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Dec. 24.—The residence of Lawyer Robert Ammon on Grymes Hill was burned to-night. Mr. Ammon is in Montana. The other members of his family were at home.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Red Bank, N. J., Dec. 24.—Fire last night destroyed a large barn and all the other outbuildings on George Morford's farm at New-Monmouth. The loss was about $3,000; partly insured. The fire is thought to have been started by an incendiary.

Galveston, Texas, Dec. 24.—Fire started in the cargo of cotton on board the steamship Avona, which is lying at Pier 30, at 12:30 o'clock this morning. Three thousand bales of cotton will probably be a total loss.

Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 24.—The large greenhouses of C. P. Noyes, in Trumbull, were partially destroyed by fire early this morning and many choice plants were ruined.

St. Catharines, Ontario, Dec. 24.—Joseph Welsh's training stables were destroyed by fire early this morning. Three valuable horses were burned to death.

Closed to-day—Christmas.

Christmas: good-will, good things—eh?

It's Christmas here always—your money back if you want it.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. } Prince, Warren 32d St.

Hilton, Hughes & Co.

SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & CO.

Broadway, 4th Ave., 9th and 10th Sts.

A Card of Thanks.

We desire to thank the Public for the unprecedented patronage extended to us. It is not our desire to rest on our well earned success. To-morrow morning we begin a final FOUR DAYS' SALE of . . .

Unsold Holiday Goods at 1/4 Value.

In addition thereto we announce a

Grand Exposition of SPRING SILKS.

6,000 pieces—every new idea—many exclusive, marked at such low prices that everybody may buy a gown. Get one now while the goods are offered. Printed silks will never again be so cheap.

TOYS.

EVERY TOY LEFT BEHIND BY SANTA CLAUS IS NOW MARKED AT 1/4 VALUE.

Dolls, Hobby Horses,
Express Wagons, Dolls' Houses,
Tin Soldiers, Jumping Jacks.

Our entire line—nothing reserved—from to-morrow morning until Saturday night will be on the

Bargain Table at 1/4 Value

Now is the time to buy

BRIC-A-BRAC and CUT GLASS.

We offer the most beautiful designs, handsomest shapes,

at 30 and 33 1/3 % less than elsewhere.

Our New Candy Dept.

has 35 ct. Mixed Candies,

absolutely pure and absolutely fresh, absolutely as good, if not better, than anything of the kind sold at 50 and 75 cts.

SPRING SILKS.

Most beautiful line of printed silks ever shown in this city.

6,000 PIECES BRIGHT, NEW, FRESH SPRING goods at lowest prices ever quoted.

250 pieces, KIKAI and HABUTAI in stripes and checks, wash silks whites and creams; usually 55 cts. 34 cts.

430 pieces 24-in. REAL JAP SILKS, plain and Jacquard weaves, Black and colored grounds;

Also,

New WASH SILKS, stripes and checks, whites, creams, and blacks; Later on they will bring 75 cts... 49 cts.

DON'T FAIL TO INSPECT THE SPECIAL COUNTER,

With 600 pieces 24 and 27-in. Black and Colored Grounds, and multi-colored prints in Japs, Chinas, and Indias; exclusive ideas from our Lyons Printers; Standard DOLLAR GOODS..... 63 cts.

120 pieces BLACK GROUND, printed JAPs; value 60 cts; this lot may last a day..... 39 cts.

10 cases just opened. Latest Japanese Novelty, RAG-BAG and HAN-BUN CREPES and CREPONS, imported to retail at 50 cts. yd,

Thursday, Dec. 25-1894

The New-York Times.

Part Two. Pages 9-12

EXCUSES FOR TRINITY

But They Bear Their Own Refutation on Their Face.

HIGH RENTS FOR SQUALID QUARTERS

Tenants Suffer from Overcrowding and Lack of Conveniences—Croton Water Scarce and Hard to Reach.

Some of the friends of the Trinity Church Corporation are searching industriously for excuses for the dilapidated and unsanitary condition of its tenements.

In speaking on this subject yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times a gentleman who is familiar with the affairs of the Trinity Church Corporation and with its houses and tenements said:

"The most novel excuses yet offered are those published Sunday in a New-York newspaper. They evidently spring from a person entirely unacquainted with the condition of Trinity's old houses and tenements. While intended as an excuse for Trinity, they bear their own refutation on their face to any one who has investigated the Trinity tract."

The excuses referred to are:

First Excuse—Trinity's old tenements rent more cheaply than any others, and are, therefore, more desired by the class of poor people that inhabit them.

As a matter of fact, the Trinity tenements do not rent more cheaply than the modern tenements in far more desirable parts of the city. This was shown by the testimony before the Tenement House Commission, and it has been abundantly confirmed by investigations of reporters for The New-York Times.

On this point the case of Mrs. Bibbinger is a characteristic illustration. She and her husband have lived—existed—for a dozen years in the tumble-down frame shanty at 141 Varick Street. The place has been condemned by Board of Health Inspectors as unsanitary, and yesterday the flimsy old structure was condemned by Inspectors of the Building Department as unsafe. The foundation walls are bulged and cracked and the stones in them are loose. The building, the Inspectors report, must either be torn down or extensively repaired at its foundations.

The Bibbinger family, consisting of an old man and his wife, inhabit the second story of 141 Varick Street. They have only one room on the second story and a cubby-hole in the attic. The roof has been patched and repatched for a quarter of a century, but still it is not in good condition. The plaster is falling from the ceiling. The floor of the second story is precarious and inclined at various angles. The walls are covered with ancient yellow paper. The small windows let in the wind like a sieve. The shanty is a mere shell of rotting boards. There is no water in the house, and to reach the hydrant in the sloppy rear area Mrs. Bibbinger must descend a rickety ladder, which is unprotected from the elements. The attic is a mere dark and dingy hole, not worthy to be called a room.

For these miserable and unprotected quarters, provided with no conveniences, the Bibbingers state that they pay $12 a month rent. For this sum they could find comfortable apartments in modern tenements in any part of the city, either on the east or west side, above or below Fourteenth Street, or in their present neighborhood, where they would be provided with range, closet, hot and cold water, dumbwaiters, and other conveniences. Mrs. Bibbinger would not have to climb down the fire escape for water, a journey which would not be more uncomfortable than her present method of procuring the water needful for drinking, washing, and cooking.

A close comparison made personally of the tenants in all parts of the Trinity tract shows the general rule to be that even the most dilapidated of Trinity's houses and tenements do not rent more cheaply than much better quarters owned by private landlords in this same neighborhood.

The same rule holds good with regard to Trinity's leased land. A real estate expert in the employ of that corporation on authority for the statement that Trinity fixes the rent for its leased land at the rate of 5 per cent. net on the basis of 75 per cent. of the market value. For instance, if Trinity leases a vacant lot the market value of which, as near as the corporation can ascertain through its experts, is $10,000, the annual rent will be fixed at 5 per cent. on $7,500, which equals $375 a year. Considering that the lessee of the land pays all the taxes, and also that all improvements on the land ultimately revert to Trinity, this is a profitable way of doing business.

In the modern model tenements at Seventy-first Street and Second Avenue, the average rent for two rooms, with improvements, is $6.25 a month. This is about one-half of what Trinity charges the Bibbinger family for their squalid quarters in the ramshackle frame shanty at 141 Varick Street.

Those who offer the excuse of cheap rents for Trinity's dilapidated and unsanitary tenements should visit and inspect the model tenements of New-York, including the one above referred to, at Seventy-first Street and Second Avenue, and also the one near the foot of Grand Street, at Corlears Hook.

The model tenements at Seventy-first Street and Second Avenue have a very large courtyard, which is used as a playground by the children living in the houses. In this tenement several professional men have taken up their homes, preferring, they say, the model tenement to small private houses. This tenement pays well.

In the model tenement at Corlear's Hook, erected a number of years ago for the Chichester estate, the average rent is $1 per room per week. There are suites of two, three, and four rooms, and there is a separate closet, bath, and washroom with every suite. This model tenement pays over 6 per cent. net profit, it is stated by the representative of the owners, and yet the rooms are rented cheaper than those in the old and dilapidated Trinity tenements.

Second Excuse.—The old Trinity tenements, having been originally small private houses, hold only a few families, and are therefore, it is claimed, more desirable than the large modern tenements, which often contain a great number of families.

As a matter of fact, the death rate in the Trinity tenements, compiled from the records of the Board of Health, show the small Trinity tenements to be much less desirable than even the biggest and most crowded modern tenements, from the point of view of health.

In the small three-story frame Trinity tenement at 83 Charlton Street, for example, there were eight deaths in three years, five of the victims being little children. In comparison with the number of persons it contains, the death rate in this Trinity tenement has been as large as in any of the tenements on the list of sixty-seven of the "worst in New-York," which President Wilson of the Health Department furnished to the Tenement House Commission.

Although small, some—in fact most—of the Trinity tenements are packed as close with humanity as many of the "overcrowded" double-deck tenements in Lower Washington Street, or in Cherry Street district.

For instance, the Sanitary Inspectors of the Board of Health found six families dwelling in the small two-story-and-basement house, or tenement, at 86 Charlton Street.

As a rule the small private houses which have been converted by the Trinity Church Corporation into tenements are crowded so that the occupants not only suffer from their crowded condition, but also from their lack of conveniences, which are most marked in the case of closets and water. The dangers from contagious and infectious diseases are thereby greatly increased in the Trinity tenements of this class, where the families—men, women, and children—use the common hydrant and resort to the same washrooms.

Still further is the danger increased in some of these Trinity tenements by reason of the fact that in many cases the Croton water supply is in direct danger of contamination by the sewage, owing to the crude and antiquated plumbing.

Third Excuse.—It is claimed that the rooms are larger in the old Trinity tenements, and the yards, as a rule, more spacious than those attached to modern tenements.

On this point it is to be said, that if there is any one inconvenience more than another which characterizes these old Trinity tenements, it is the lack of yards. For instance, at 83 Charlton Street there is a little rear area, hardly big enough for a man to turn round in. The space is damp, the flagging is cracked, and holds pools of stagnant water, and the place is foul-smelling, owing to a closet. All over the Trinity tract the houses are jumbled close together, and alleys intersect alleys, leading at every turn, in some places, to rear tenements. In the rear of 141 Varick Street there is a spot which no Sanitary Inspector would call a yard. It is a damp area, sloppy from the hydrant, and overhung by houses and shanties on all sides.

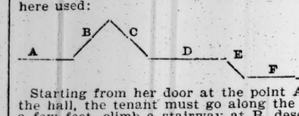
Especially in Trinity's frame shanties, the rooms, as a rule, are very small, and they are dark and damp, and open to the winds and storms. The windows are small. An examination of the tenements on the Trinity tract covering a period of two weeks, has shown the so-called yards of these places to be the last place of resort for the children, who are compelled to play in the street, as in the most crowded of the old districts on the lower east side. The yards of the Trinity tenements are, as a rule, too damp to serve as playgrounds for the children.

Fourth Excuse.—If the Trinity tenements are dirty, it is said, it is the fault of the tenants themselves, and of the Board of Health.

Of course many of the tenants in the Trinity tenements are dirty, as any one will speedily discover on investigation. It is also true, no doubt, that dirty tenants make dirty tenements. But no matter how dirty the tenants, they are not to blame for leaking roofs, defective plumbing, and lack of conveniences for using Croton water.

An unclean Trinity tenant is naturally responsible for his condition in that respect, but a point in his favor is the unusual trouble to which he is put to get water.

To illustrate the difficulty, for instance, with which the tenant on the lower floor of 342 Hudson Street attains the use of Croton water, the following diagram is here used:



Starting from her door at the point A, in the hall, the tenant must go along the hall a few feet, climb a stairway at B, descend a stairway at C, proceed along the hall, and go down stairs at E, and finally pass through the yard to the hydrant at G. This journey must be made every time the yard is to be reached.

It is a common thing, especially in Trinity's frame tenements, for the tenant on the lower floor to have to go up and down two flights of stairs in order to reach the yard and the hydrant.

There is a double stairway of this kind, for example, in the middle of the lower hall leading from Hudson Street to the rear areas of the row of frame tenements on Charlton Street, of which 83 is one. There seems to be no longer any use for the stairs, except to serve as an obstacle and a stumbling block to those seeking access to the yard and the hydrant.

As for the excuse that the Board of Health is more responsible for the bad condition of Trinity's tenements than the corporation itself, this is naturally to be considered as practically saying that the Board of Health ought to have done for Trinity what it should have done for itself.

When this complaint was referred last week to Health Commissioner Edson, he said:

"There is no point in that objection. It is the duty of the Board of Health to find out these things. Why, that is what we are doing now. We are finding out. There have been frequent complaints against many of the Trinity houses, and the board has found out many things about them.

"It is absurd to expect the board to find out at once and always know everything about every one of the 36,000 tenements in New-York City. To do that would require many more Inspectors than are at our command. As a matter of fact, we need double our present number of Inspectors.

"The Health Board is always on the lookout, and is always finding out, and, while it may have overlooked some of the Trinity tenement houses, it has done all it could, and all that any reasonable citizen could expect. The condition of many of the Trinity houses is an outrage. I do not wish, however, to say anything harsh on this subject. The Church-wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity are worthy and respectable and well-meaning men. They no doubt now see differently."

Two unsafe buildings, and three buildings with defective leaders, owned by the Trinity Church Corporation, were reported yesterday at the Department of Buildings.

No. 141 Varick Street is a two-story-and-attic frame building.

"I find it to be unsafe," reports Inspector C. Uhl, in that the stone foundation walls are badly bulged, cracked, loose, and in an unsafe condition. The building must be taken down and removed or made safe by properly shoring up the said building, and taking down all portions of the foundation walls which are cracked, bulged, loose, and in an unsafe condition, and rebuilding the same according to law."

No. 143 Varick Street is also reported unsafe. Of this Inspector Uhl says:

"The rear and northerly stone foundation walls are badly bulged and cracked, loose, and in an unsafe condition; also, the northerly gable wall is overhanging about eight inches, and is in an unsafe condition. The building must be torn down or made safe by properly shoring up the floor and roof beams, and taking down all portions of the rear and northerly foundation walls, which are bulged, cracked, loose, and in an unsafe condition, and by rebuilding the same according to law; also, take down the northerly gable wall, which is overhanging about eight inches, and rebuild the same straight and plumb, according to law."

Nos. 617, 619, and 623 Washington Street, owned by the Trinity Church Corporation, are reported to the Department of Buildings as follows.

"The law is violated in these buildings in that the leaders on the front of the buildings are not connected by pipe or pipes with the sewer."

Trinity Tenements Defense.

From The Evening Telegram.

Allowing their utmost weight to all of the explanatory statements which Dr. Dix makes, with allowance for the state of mind which betrays him into a hardly deserved sneer at his invariable friends and admirers, "the able reporters," it must be said of this defense that it is well for its cause that it should be considered only partial and provisional.

All that this distinguished pleader says and hints at about the difficulty and slowness of raising the moral tone of the ancient Trinity leases up to the later standards of public opinion on the liquor selling question, may be conceded, and it still might be inquired in what epoch of the remote future and its past rate of progress this reform would be achieved. On this point, perhaps, it is the immortality of a corporation rather than its reputed want of soul which exposes it to the impatience of the merely finite and human critic.

At any rate, it may be because many of the esteemed citizens composing the Trinity Corporation have been habitually known as severe—although probably not a bit too severe—critics of all other departments of the social and municipal life, that they are now somewhat naturally referred to their own high standards.

For these reasons it is to be hoped that the public and the critics, as well as the disturbed friends of the Church to whom Dr. Dix writes, will suspend their judgment and wait, with what patience they can command, until Trinity's promised "formal and official statement" comes.

Stole the Licenses for Spite.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Dec. 24.—Emil Bullinger, who was an engineer at the Arverne Hotel, was sentenced to sixty days in the Queens County Jail to-day. He was charged with stealing two engineer's licenses, from Charles J. Hathaway, who was head engineer of the hotel.

The men quarreled, and Hathaway alleges that Bullinger took the licenses from his pocket and kept them for spite. They were found in Bullinger's possession, together with a quantity of silverware stolen from the hotel.

Connecticut's Oyster Industry.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 24.—The Shell Fish Commissioners, in their biennial report to the Governor, state that the oyster industry of this State has increased, and is valued at $3,000,000, with a pay roll annually of $2,250,000. There are 268 vessels to do business, and new grants of land amount to 1,298 acres. The total receipts by the commission during the term have been $14,902.48, and expenses $8,858.02.

Sale of the David Jones Brewery.

The David Jones Company brewery, at Forty-fourth Street and First Avenue, was sold at auction yesterday noon, to Jacob Fleischauer, the abattior owner, for $68,500. This includes the plant and seven lots. Mr. Fleischauer is supposed to have represented John Keenan. There was a mortgage of $50,000 on the property.

BY MR. CARLISLE'S ORDERS

The Supervising Architect's Office Reorganized.

TWO OF THE DIVISIONS ABOLISHED

Instructions by the Secretary Covering the Duties of the Architects and All Assistants in the Office.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Secretary Carlisle to-day issued an order reorganizing the Supervising Architect's office of the Treasury Department. This action is taken to segregate the technical work of the office from the executive branch as much as possible, and it is the direct outcome of the conflict between Secretary Carlisle and the late Supervising Architect O'Rourke, which led to the retirement of the latter. The order is as follows:

Treasury Department,
Office of the Secretary.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 1, 1894.

The office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department is reorganized in the following manner, and its business will be conducted in accordance with this order, subject to such changes and additional regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may hereafter make:

In the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department there shall be a Supervising Architect, whose duties shall be those which are now, or may hereafter be, prescribed by law and the orders of the Secretary. To the Supervising Architect six divisions are assigned, as hereinbelow set forth, the architectural and technical work of which, together with the discipline of the force employed in such work, shall be entirely under his direction and control, subject to such orders and regulations as may be made by the Secretary of the Treasury. The divisions assigned to the Supervising Architect, and the work to be performed in each, are as follows:

1. The engineering and draughting division, the chief of which shall be known as the chief constructor. In this division will be prepared designs and working drawings for public buildings which are not opened to competition under present or future legislation, and the draughting work required by the repairs division.

2. The tracing division, which will trace the working drawings for photographic duplication.

3. The photograph gallery, which will make photographic duplications of the plans aforesaid.

4. The computing division, which will prepare estimates of cost for public buildings, specifications for the same, and will pass, under instructions from the Supervising Architect, upon all questions of material submitted for work under contract, and carry on all work similar in character to that now performed in this division.

5. The repairs division, which is charged with the repair and preservation of all public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, the heating, hoisting, and ventilating apparatus in said buildings, and the purchase of vaults, safes, and locks.

6. The inspection and material division, which will have charge of the office corps of inspectors, writing their letters of instruction and receiving their reports. This division is also charged with the active inspection and supervision of all work provided for or prosecuted under any contract, drawings, or specifications prepared in the office of the Supervising Architect. It will be the duty of the chief of this division to receive all material—men who visit the office for the purpose of securing the use of their goods in public buildings—and he will take the data necessary to enable him to present intelligently the merits of any article which, in his opinion, should be brought to the notice of the Supervising Architect.

The Supervising Architect will keep his office either in the engineering and draughting division or in direct connection therewith, and will not be required to receive visitors, except those who desire information with reference to matters of construction pertaining to work in actual progress. He will sign the mail which originates in his division, or which arises from the necessities of the public service in connection therewith; but all mail heretofore signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, or an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, will continue to be so signed.

All business of an executive or administrative nature, not within the jurisdiction and control of the Supervising Architect, will be conducted by a chief executive officer, who will act as Supervising Architect in the absence of that official, and whose duties, in general terms, shall be as follows:

The chief executive officer will receive all visitors on public business, except material men and those who may desire to confer with the Supervising Architect concerning matters of an architectural and technical nature pertaining to the work of construction in actual progress, and he will receive and have distributed to the proper divisions all mail matter addressed to the Supervising Architect or other officers of the office, and check all letters and other papers originating in the divisions of the Supervising Architect as to proper official form.

He is charged, also, with all questions of discipline arising in the divisions assigned to him, and all messengers and mailing clerks will be directly under his control; all correspondence of the office not originating in the office of the Supervising Architect, or in the divisions assigned to him, and which does not require the signature of the Secretary or an Assistant Secretary, will be signed by the chief executive officer, such as transmission checks payable out of the annual office appropriations for the repair and preservation of public buildings, heating, hoisting, and ventilating apparatus, and vaults, safes, and locks; all the correspondence with disbursing agents, superintendents, and others, concerning requests for funds, and notifications that moneys have been asked for and will be transmitted; all questions relating to matters of final payment, and generally, all other correspondence which may arise in the work performed by the six divisions strictly under the control of the Supervising Architect. He will also be custodian of the bills, and open them, in connection with the Supervising Architect and Chief Computer. Under his immediate supervision and control there will be two divisions, as follows:

1. The law and record division, the chief of which will be the law officer of the entire office, and his opinion upon matters of law originating therein shall be binding, subject to the right of reference, through the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge, to the Secretary of the Treasury, or the law officers of the department. This division will commence and carry forward the work of putting into permanent record form all deeds and other papers relating to titles for sites for public buildings, marine hospitals, quarantine stations, and all other real estate belonging to or hereafter acquired by the United States and under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

2. The division of accounts, which will keep a complete system of books showing all appropriations made by Congress for the purchase of sites and construction of public buildings to be passed by the Secretary of the Treasury, the annual office appropriations, and the charges against each and every appropriation. This division will also prepare all the correspondence with disbursing officers, together with all other correspondence relating to payments out of the various appropriations made by Congress.

A Board of Award, for the awarding of contracts in the office of the Supervising Architect, is hereby created, consisting of the Supervising Architect, the Chief Executive officer and the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge. This board will prepare recommendations to the Secretary of the Treasury for the award of all contracts arising in the office for the construction of public buildings and repairs to the same, and all contracts for repairs to heating, hoisting, and ventilating apparatus and the purchase of vaults, safes, and locks. A majority of the board must concur before any recommendation is sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, and, in case any member of the board shall dissent, the majority and minority shall each file a brief statement in writing, setting forth the reasons for concurrence and non-concurrence.

The copying division and the division of records and files are abolished. The work now performed by the copyist division is indefinitely suspended, and the force now employed in the two above-named divisions is transferred to the law and record division.

This order shall take effect on the 1st day of January, 1895.

JOHN G. CARLISLE, Secretary.

Killed Herself, Though but Sixteen.

Sixteen-year-old Anna Linderblaird committed suicide at her home, 150 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, by shooting herself in the left breast.

Anna was somewhat wayward, and her mother had reprimanded her. She went into the cellar and shot herself. Her sister, Lottie, ran down and found her dead.

DISTRESS AMONG THE CLOAKMAKERS

Justice Goldfogle Delays Evictions in Many Cases Because of the Holiday Season—Funds Needed for Relief.

The families of fifteen of the striking cloakmakers who were to have been evicted yesterday have received a respite owing to the occurrence of Christmas to-day.

There are nearly thirty such cases of eviction on the calendar of the Fifth District Court, and fifteen of them came up before Justice Goldfogle yesterday morning. They had been adjourned from a previous hearing, and under ordinary circumstances warrants of eviction would have been issued to the Marshal of the court to evict the delinquent tenants. But when the cases were called Justice Goldfogle said that he would not consent to have any poor people evicted on Christmas, and he adjourned all the cases until to-morrow.

Meanwhile the relief association will endeavor to find shelter for the families threatened with eviction.

Max Tailer, one of the cloakmakers on strike, who was recently evicted from his apartments at 192 Stanton Street, applied yesterday to the relief association for assistance. He has done no work since the beginning of the general strike in October, but he did not apply for assistance until yesterday. He has a wife and four small chrdlien. He had been too proud to ask for assistance before, and the committee did not learn of his eviction until yesterday. For over a year he had occupied apartments at 192 Stanton Street, for which he paid $12 a month, and he did not get behind with his rent until last month. His landlord, a man named Isaacs, took proceedings to dispossess him. He was served with a summons on Dec. 14, which was returnable on the 18th. On that day, when he went to answer the complaint, the courtroom was crowded, and Tailer could not tell what was going on, owing to his limited knowledge of English. He was sent from pillar to post by the attendants at the court, and when he could not learn anything about the disposition of his case he made such a fuss that he was seized by the Marshal and haled before Justice Goldfogle, who, evidently not appreciating the facts, threatened to fine him $3, or send him to jail for three days for disturbing the court. The poor cloakmaker said that he would not mind going to jail, except for his wife and children, as there he would be sure of getting something to eat.

The Justice allowed him to go, and when he reached his home he found that during his absence he had been dispossessed, and his wife and children were standing guard over their household possessions on the sidewalk. The Marshal who had performed the eviction had not been over gentle in handling the effects. The cooking stove was broken and several other articles were more or less damaged. A collection was taken up for him among his friends, who were but little better off than himself, and he was thus enabled to hire two rooms at 93 Hester Street.

This is a typical case of the distress on the east side of the city. It is very difficult to get at the facts, because many of the poor people deem it a disgrace to be evicted, and they do not make their distress known until they are in the last extremity.

The Relief Committee, which is located in the basement of 98 Clinton Street, is sadly in need of money. Supplies of bread and other provisions for the families of the strikers have been purchased from tradesmen in the neighborhood on credit, and now these tradesmen are asking to be paid for the provisions supplied. Unless these demands are met the credit of the committee will suffer, and it will not be able to furnish food for the people on its list.

The leaders of the striking cloakmakers report that much distress prevails among many of them.

Among the suffering strikers is J. Spatz of 126 Delancey Street, who has five children, and is himself old and weak, and says he is unable to eat the rye bread which has been doled out to him at the cloakmakers' relief store.

Another sufferer is said to be Julius Rosenberg, who lives on the top floor of 152 Rivington Street, with a sick wife and two children.

B. Josephowitz of 110 Suffolk Street has several children, and he says that the rye bread and herring given him at the relief store is not sufficient to keep up life.

Still another sufferer is said to be Joseph Rosenfeld, who lives with his two children in a dirty, dark room at 51 Norfolk Street. In the rear of this tenement lives H. Jacobson, with four children, in two dark and filthy rooms. They say they have not enough to eat.

J. Beuman lives with two children on the third floor at 39 Chrystie Street. He is to be evicted to-morrow, and has nowhere to go. Mariam Bailler lives with two children in a small and dirty attic room at 25 Essex Street, and is suffering from rheumatism. Her husband, who was a cloakmaker, died recently. Her landlord has allowed her to remain in her room rent free.

Among those who are to be evicted tomorrow are: Max Blumberg of 47 Attorney Street; Joseph Pastenek of 49 Willett Street; Joseph Cohen of 100 First Street, and Abraham Solomon of 110 Goerck Streeet.

TO OBSERVE A TRIPLE GOLDEN JUBILEE

A Peculiarly Significant Christmas Service at Troy.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 24.—A triple golden jubilee will be observed at the Church of the Holy Cross in this city, beginning today and continuing to-morrow. The church will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the dedication of the structure, and the rector, the Rev. Dr. J. T. Ireland Tucker, will celebrate the completion of a rectorate of fifty years, and also the fiftieth anniversay of his ordination as a priest of the Episcopal Church. Bishop Doane of Albany will preside at the exercises, and Bishop Potter of New-York will be present. Bishop Potter will deliver the sermon at the exercises to-morrow morning. The Church of the Holy Cross has introduced many usages that make it a pioneer in church circles. The church was the first one on this side of the Atlantic to introduce the choral service and to use Gregorian tunes adapted to the canticles and the psalter. The church was also one of the first to observe the saints' days and introduce the custom of turning toward the altar in repeating the Gloria Patri.

Dr. Tucker was the first priest in this country to lay aside the black gown and preach in a surplice, and the church was the first to introduce flowers as an accessory to worship.

SHE WAS NOT ROBBED, ACCORDING TO LAW

A Boston Judge Makes a Peculiar Ruling in a Case of Highway Robbery.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—It was decided to-day by Judge Drew of the Brookline Police Court that a Mrs. Boardman of Brookline, who handed over her purse containing a sum of money to a tramp-looking man last Friday night, was not, in a legal sense, robbed by a highwayman. The man stopped her and asked her for money. She replied that she had only a little. He asked her to step beneath a gaslight and show the amount that she did have. This she did and the tramp demanded it. She handed it over to him. Mrs. Boardman claims that she was so thoroughly frightened that she could not do otherwise than hand over her money.

Judge Drew holds that, since the tramp did not take her money by force, he was not guilty of highway robbery.

Nine Shoplifters Confess.

Ten women were caught in Ehrich Brothers' dry goods store, Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, yesterday, taking goods from the counter. Nine of them were glad to confess to the manager of the store and return the stolen goods. They were then let go.

One would not confess, and she was taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, and was there held for examination. She said she was Mary Brown of Brooklyn, and she was found with two stolen ink-erasers in her pockets.

Made Law by the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The President has approved the following acts:

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriation for public printing and binding; to supply deficiencies in the appropriation for the eleventh census and other purposes; extending the time for the report of the Board of Engineers surveying canal routes from Lake Erie to the Ohio River; to amend the act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River above New-Orleans.

RESPONDS TO THEIR TOAST

Grand Master Hugh McCurdy to the Knights Templars.

CHRISTMAS THOUGHTS FOR MASONS

What the Day Signifies to Members of the Order—The Birth of Christ the Beginning of Templarism.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 24.—Following is the response of Grand Master Hugh McCurdy to the annual Christmas toast of Knights Templars:

Headquarters of the Grand Master of Knights Templars, U. S. A.,
Corunna, Mich., Dec. 25, 1894.
Anno Ordinis 776.

To all Knights Templars, Greeting:

With prayerful heart and bowed head let us offer our devotions to the Giver of all blessings for the golden fruitage which this, the day of days, brought to mankind to bless and to save. This toast, which you offer us this morning for our Christmas greeting, fills my heart with profound emotion for the welfare, peace, and happiness of you and yours, for whom I ask the richest benediction of our Father in heaven.

Your toast, "To our Most Eminent Grand Master Hugh McCurdy, the head of American Templar Masonry, who holds all Templar hearts," I accept from you as an offering to the high position I hold. Kindle the inner genial life of man, and you have a flame that burns up all lower considerations. Not happiness, but something higher—not by flattering our appetites; no, only by awakening the heroic that slumbers in every man's heart, can any religion gain followers."

No words can I find more fittingly to express the purpose of Templarism than these words of Carlyle. Templarism aims to kindle the inner genial life of man. It inspires him to live, not for happiness, but for something higher. It would gain followers by awakening the heroic that slumbers in every man's heart. To awaken the heroic Templarism points with unwavering constancy to the greatest of all heroes, the Carpenter of Nazareth. Worship of Him has always been, is to this hour, and at all hours the vivifying influence of every Templar's life. Templar faith is loyalty to Him. The true Templar hope is to be like Him—to live His life is the genial flame that burns up all lower considerations.

Not simply to commemorate His birth have the true hero worshippers of our order in every land gathered around hearth and shrine this hour, but from shop and farm, from pulpit and bench, from schoolroom and college hall, from hearthstones, where brightly burns the Yule log, from the busy marts of trade have they come on this glad Christmas Day, each for himself to bow down in the presence of this world's greatest Hero, the Son of Man, and to feel himself made higher by reverencing that which is above him. No nobler, no more blessed impulse dwells in man's heart than that in response to which we have this day gathered around our shrine. We are here, Sir Knights, on this joyous Christmas Day, to look upon a picture which represents the very beginning of the Christian religion, upon which our order was founded—the picture of the Holy Family in the Bethlehem stable.

The social life of man began when the Son of Man entered into and become a member of that family, that typical group of human life. Men are social only as far as He enters into and becomes a part of their lives. The Son of Mary clasping His childish arms about His mother's neck, or holding His father's hand on the way to Egypt, this is the perfect picture of social life. Men clinging to Him and He clinging to men—they in Him and He in them—this is the ideal social life—the ideal Templarism. He, Sir Knights, is the head of Templar Freemasonry. He alone is worthy to hold all Templar hearts. The heart that beats ever with His idea is the great heart of Templar Freemasonry, and every Templar Mason's heart.

Let us, Sir Knights, keep this Bethlehem picture ever before our minds—ever in our hearts; for, more than any of our Templar pictures, more than a picture of the Resurrection or of the Ascension, it reveals the open secret of our order. Not the picture of the sepulchre, nor of the Mount of the Ascension, but the picture of the stable and the cradle of Bethlehem represents the beginning and the essence of Templarism. This is the picture, Sir Knights, which should first greet the eye and inspire the heart of the pilgrim penitent when he begins his pilgrimage. Keep this picture in mind, in heart, in asylum, that it may tell the story ever new, that

"In the beauty of the lilies,
Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in His bosom,
That transfigures you and me."

The story which this picture is telling is the value of the individual man—that whatever value any family, any organization of men has, comes from the essential conditions of the personal souls composing it. The organization is good only so far as it makes the individual good. There is where many social organizations show their weakness in losing sight of the individual, while caring for the combination of individuals. The Son of Mary came to man, not because they were rich or poor, cultivated or uncultivated. He came to them because they were men—not because they were members of a society, but because they were members of humanity—not because of their classhood, but because of their manhood. He came to that cradle because we were men. We come to it again and again because He was the perfect man.

He was born, He lived, and died, more perfectly to reveal the real value of man as a child of God. To this end were we born, for this we came into this world, and into the great family of Templars to bear witness to this truth. The truth of the Incarnation, the truth of man's childhood to God is the inspiration of every true Sir Knight. It fills his whole life; it is his creed, a creed which not only his life declares, but which his whole living utters. A clear perception of this truth is the soul of knightly courtesy: First, the soul of honor for the man, then the special words of honor for his class condition. Honor for the individual man—this is the soul; honor for his position—this is the body of courtesy and kindness, and there is no knightly courtesy without such soul and body.

Consider how the world needs such courtesy, such kindness. How man needs to know that the unit of value is the individual. That man is more than any family or organization to which he may belong; more than any position which he may hold; more than any word which he may speak; more than any work which he may do. How the home, the shop, the farm, needs this love of humanity! How, under its benign influence, the oppression of the bread earner in his wages would cease, his employer paying him something for his manhood, as well as for his work! How it would lighten the burdens of the weary; bring smiles instead of tears to women and children! How it would illumine life! The world waits for the progress of brotherly love. This, Sir Knights, is the message of the Incarnation; this is the angels' song of every Christmas morn.

That man might have the life and the light which come only from such love, the Incarnate Son was born. Such life and light it is our mission as Templar Freemasons to bring to man. If this misison we fulfill what matters it whether crowned or crownless we fall? He who in this great work thinks the noblest, acts the best; he alone is worthy to be the head of Templar Freemasonry; he alone is worthy to hold all Templar hearts.

"We men, who in the morn of youth defied
The elements, must vanish; be it so;
Enough, if something from our hands have power
To live, and act, and serve the future hour,
And if, as toward the silent tomb we go,
Through love, through hope, and faith's transcendant dower,
We feel that we are greater than we know."

Sir Knights, I now have the honor to offer you this sentiment and ask you to partake:

To the great heart of Templar Masonry and to every Templar Mason's heart—one and inseparable.

"'Tis the heart and not the brain,
That to highest doth attain,
And he who followeth love's behest,
Far excelleth all the rest."

HUGH M'CURDY, Grand Master.

Brooklyn Sergeants Made Captains.

Police Commissioner Welles of Brooklyn made two Christmas presents yesterday that were greatly appreciated by the recipients. He promoted Sergt. Elias P. Clayton of the Twenty-fourth Precinct, and Sergt. J. Addison Corwin of the Twenty-fifth Sub-Precinct, to the positions of Captain, and assigned Capt. Clayton to the Twenty-fourth Precinct at Coney Island, and Capt. Corwin to the Twenty-fifth Precinct at Bay Ridge.

The new Captains were the only men who passed the civil-service examination for promotion two weeks ago. Both are Republicans.

THEIR CHRISTMAS WON'T BE MERRY

Brooklyn Stonecutters Locked Out Because They Won't Desert Their Union—Say They Will Starve First.

The freestone cutters of Brooklyn will have a sad Christmas. The firms for which they were working have locked them out, and, although they are willing to work, are denied that privilege unless they abandon their union.

This is the only alternative, and the stonecutters declare they will starve before they will give up their union.

There are now about 250 freestone cutters locked out. The bosses who have combined to make them desert their union are Andrew D. Baird, J. McLaren, Bradley & Son, T. J. Christmas, Henlein, William Ross, Schultz & Son, Nichols & Gold, Dean Brothers, Ross & Rankin, Curran Brothers, Cooper & Son, and C. Parker.

Fifteen stonecutters, employes of Nichols & Gold, went on strike about four weeks ago, after the union had failed to get the firm to sign an agreement.

It was said that Mr. Gold was willing to sign, and to pay $422, the cost of the investigation of his yard, but Mr. Nichols asked for twenty-four hours' time, and then refused to sign. The men then quit work.

The Journeymen Freestone Cutters' Association is affiliated with District Assembly No. 253, Knights of Labor, in New-York. Its members, by a vote of 84 to 21, last Tuesday, decided not to withdraw from the Knights, but to keep the association intact in its present form. The men who voted in the minority were employes of Andrew D. Baird, who a few years ago was the Republican candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn.

The employers held a meeting, with the result that the following notice was posted in each of the thirteen stone yards in Brooklyn:

"In consequence of the unjust action of your association to several of our members, we hereby notify you that after Saturday, Dec. 15, 1894, we will employ no man who is a member of your present association, but will sanction and further the interests of an association for the City of Brooklyn only, and we hereby pledge ourselves to employ none but members of such an association."

The men paid no attention to this notice, and on Monday last were locked out.

The trouble is all over the agreement which the employers were asked to sign. It reads:

"We agree to pay from this date the union scale of wages, and, further, agree to allow the organization's representatives an ample opportunity to ascertain the time and wages of the men."

The union rate for freestone cutters is $4.50 a day.

DESERTING POPULIST ALLIES

NORTH CAROLINA REPUBLICANS WANT ALL THE SPOILS.

A Split Over the Senatorial Question Which Threatens to Break Up the Fusion of Last Fall.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 24.—There is reason to believe that Northern Republicans and Republican United States Senators are interfering in the Senatorial contest in this State. It was conceded for several weeks after the recent election by the Republicans throughout the State that Marion Butler should, as a reward for the Populist aid to that party, succeed M. W. Ransom for six years in the United States Senate. It was thought that the attempt to break up the fusion of the Republicans and Populists had died still-born.

It now appears that soon after the election ex-Chairman Eaves, ex-Congressman Ewart, Col. Robert M. Douglas, ex-Congressman Brower, and National Committeeman Henry C. Cowles commenced a correspondence with several Republican United States Senators, members of the Republican National Committee, and other prominent Northern Republicans, in which they invoked their influence against the election of a Populist to the Senate. It is given out that the Northern men have written "that they don't take kindly to the proposed election of Butler for the long term, because his vote would lose the Republican Party the organization of the Senate when the next Congress assembles; and because they regard the election in this State as a part of the tidal wave which overwhelmed the Democrats all over the country; that the skirmish lines are now being formed for the Presidential fight. If Butler should be elected, what position will he take in 1896? Will he vote with the Republicans to re-organize the Senate?"

It appears that these advocates of the election of two Republican Senators also favor no fusion with the Populists in 1896. They say there is no need for it. Col. Douglas goes so far as to say in a letter to National Committeeman Cowles: "That of the 148,344 votes polled in November last of the Republicans and Populists, the latter only furnished 13,500, on the assumption that the Republicans polled the Harrison vote of 1888, which was 134,784 votes; and because the Republicans furnished the most votes to the fusion ticket the Republicans must demand and insist on having the long-term Senatorship." Col. Douglas also says in the same letter: "It should not be forgotten that, while the Republicans and Populists agree as to fair elections and nome rule, there are other measures vitally affecting our commercial and industrial prosperity upon which these two parties widely differ. There is every reason why the Republicans and Populists should co-operate in State matters, but there is no national measure upon which a Populist Senator, truly representing the principles of his party, could co-operate with a Republican Administration."

The division in the Republican Party on this subject is growing wider every day. The Republican opponents of fusion will take both Senators if they can find enough Republicans in the Legislature with the Democratic members to give them eighty-six votes. A canvass to this end is going on now. Eaves and his friends appear to believe that the Democratic members will act with them, but there has been no formal action of the Democratic members to this effect, and leading Democrats say there will be none.

If two Republicans should be elected to the Senate by the aid of the Democratic members, the Republicans who are opposed to this betrayal of the Populists threaten to move over, bag and baggage, to the Populist camp.

It is now believed that the combination between Congressman Settle and Chairman Holton of the Republican State Committee has the better of the Senatorial fight thus far. It is admitted that Holton is in the lead with twenty-six votes, which is dangerously near enough to nominate him. It has also developed that this combination has for its object the nomination of Congressman Settle for Governor in 1896, with Holton on the ticket with him for Lieutenant Governor, and that Settle is then to be elected Senator and Holton thus become Governor.

Mr. But

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Speculation Dismally Dull and Festivities Lugubrious.

STRENGTH AND ACTIVITY IN WHISKY

Inspired by a Belief that the Property Is About to Pass Into Honest Hands — Other Industrials and Railways Dormant.

Dismal is the only word by which to describe yesterday's stock market. Not only was the market itself excessively dull, but the usual "Christmas festivities" were most lugubrious.

Under the circumstances the trading in Distilling and Cattle Feeding, which was the most active stock on the list, was almost phenomenal, the transactions in the stock numbering 14,465 shares. It opened at its lowest price and closed within a small fraction of its highest, showing a net gain of ⅝. The buying was well distributed, and was based on the conviction that the property is about to pass into honest hands, and that the stock will be ultimately worth a great deal more than its present price. Sugar moved within ⅝ all day, and closed at 80½, a net loss of ¼ on sales of over 12,000 shares. General Electric was in demand, advancing to 34½, but falling back to 33⅝ at the close. Bay State Gas was sold by Boston, and lost 2½ points, to 18. Cordage was weak, closing 1 point down, at 6½, on sales of 1,400 shares. Rubber gained ½ point, closing at its top price of the day, 45. The other industrials were without feature.

There was practically nothing done in speculation in railway shares. The Grangers were traded in to the extent of a few thousand shares, the coal stocks were neglected, and the transactions in the general list was desultory. Prices were only fractionally changed. The entire trading during the day amounted to only 70,417 shares. The closing was excessively dull, but prices were firm.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was quiet and steady. Posted rates for sterling were $4.88 for sixty-day bills and $4.89½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.87½@$4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.88½@$4.88¾ for demand, $4.88¾@$4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.86¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, ⅛ discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10; telegraphic, 12½. Boston—8c discount. Chicago—75c premium. St. Louis—No trading.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were 59¾ bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 59¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 50c.

In London bar silver was quoted at 27 7-16d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $21,515,715, and the exports for the same period $95,535,971. The net exports, therefore, have been $74,020,256.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	1⅝
Laclede Gas pf	¾

DECLINED.

American Sugar Refining pf	⅞
Bay State Gas	2½
Mobile & Ohio	¾
United States Cordage	¾
United States Cordage pf	¾
United States Cordage gtd	2½

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was dull. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Lehigh & W. B. con., assented	3
Toledo, St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st, W. Div	2½

DECLINED.

Brooklyn Elevated 2d	2
Oregon Improvement con	1

Government bonds were dull. The 4s registered declined ⅛, and the 4s coupon ¼. There were no sales on call. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	..	..
4s, r	113⅝	114⅛
4s, c	114⅜	115¼
5s, r	117⅝	118¼
5s, c	117⅝	118¼
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102¾	..
Currency 6s, 1897	105	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108	..
Currency 6s, 1899	111	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	103½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	104½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	105⅝	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	106¼	..

In State securities $27,000 South Carolina nonfundable 6-3s sold at 2¾@2½, $105,000 Virginia funded 2-3s of 1991 at 60¼@60⅝, and $50,000 6s deferred, trust receipts, stamped, at 12⅝@13.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	198
American Exchange	153
Broadway	232
Butchers & Drovers'	160
Central National	122
Chase National	450
Chatham	340
Chemical	4,000
City	435
Citizens'	135
Columbia	196
Commercial	178
Continental	125
Corn Exchange	275
Deposit	121½
East River	137
Fifth Avenue	2,000
First National	2,500
First National of Staten Island	112
Fourteenth Street	170
Fourth National	185
Gallatin National	295
German American	113
Germania	300
Greenwich	150
Irving	135
Leather Manufacturers'	175
Lincoln National	565
Manhattan	180¼
Market & Fulton	210
Mechanics'	180
Mechanics & Traders'	140
Mercantile	170
Merchants'	130
Merchants' Exchange	107
Metropolitan	3
Metropolis	400
Nassau	155
New-York	228
New-York County	520
New-York National Exchange	100
Ninth National	119
Nineteenth Ward	120
Oriental	235
Pacific	170
Park	270
Phenix	115
Republic	150
Seaboard National	172
Shoe & Leather	50
Southern National	167½
State of New-York	105½
United States National	180
Western National	110

Twelve shares of Fourth National Bank sold at 189¾.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold the following securities at auction yesterday at the Real Estate Exchange:

17 first mortgage 7 per cent. construction and equipment bonds of the New-York, West Shore and Chicago Railroad Company, due 1901, at $2.

300 shares Dakota Water Power Company, $25 each, at $18.

15 shares Equitable Gaslight Company of New-York, $100 each, at 182.

550 shares Keely Motor Company, $50 each, at $100.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	24	24⅝	100
American Cotton Oil pf	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	69½	70½	165
American Express	112	112	112	112	110	113	10
*American Sugar Refining	80½	80⅝	80	80½	80½	80⅝	12,391
*American Sugar Refining pf	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	90	91½	100
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	4⅝	4½	4	4¼	4¼	4⅝	1,375
*Bay State Gas	20¼	20¼	17⅞	18	17½	18½	1,917
Chesapeake & Ohio	17¼	17¼	17⅛	17¼	17¼	17½	633
Chicago Gas	72	72	71⅝	71⅝	71¾	71¾	1,900
Chicago Gas, dividend sc	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	..	..	26
Chicago & Northwestern	97¾	98	97¼	97½	97¼	97½	1,675
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	71¾	71¾	71⅜	71⅜	71¾	71½	2,390
C., C., C. & St. Louis	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	39¼	39½	3
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	83	..	9
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	57⅜	58	57⅜	57⅝	57⅝	57¾	3,912
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	61⅜	62	61⅜	62	61⅞	62⅛	310
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	16¾	17⅜	16¾	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝	500
Consolidated Gas Company	133	133	132½	132½	132	135	215
Delaware & Hudson	127	127	127	127	126⅜	127	8
Delaware, Lack. & Western	161	162¼	161	162¼	162½	163¼	700
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	9¾	10⅜	9¾	10¼	10⅛	10¼	14,465
Evansville & Terre Haute	40	40	40	40	40	42½	28
General Electric	33¾	34½	33⅜	33⅝	33½	33⅝	7,565
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r.	1⅝	1⅞	1½	1½	1½	2	300
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r.	2¼	3	2¼	2⅝	2⅝	3	740
Illinois Central	87	87	87	87	86	87	100
Iowa Central	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½	7	120
Laclede Gas pf	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	81	83	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	72	73	5
Lake Shore	137½	137½	137½	137½	137	137½	223
Louisville & Nashville	53¾	53½	53¼	53¼	53½	53⅝	1,000
Manhattan Consolidated	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	104⅝	200
Missouri Pacific	26⅞	27¼	26⅞	27¼	27⅛	27¼	210
Mobile & Ohio	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	17⅜	19¼	100
*National Lead Company	38⅜	38⅜	38	38	37⅜	38½	1,100
New-Jersey Central	93½	93½	93¼	93½	93¼	93⅝	150
New-York Central	99⅜	99⅜	99	99⅛	99⅛	99½	946
New-York & N. E. all in. pd.	32¼	32½	32¼	32¼	32¼	32½	300
New-York, L. E. & Western	10	10	10	10	9¾	9⅞	210
Norfolk & Western	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	5	6	100
Northern Pacific	4	4	4	4	3¼	3⅝	415
Northern Pacific pf	16⅜	17¼	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	17⅛	10
Ontario & Western	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	15½	250
Oregon Rail. & Navigation	18	18	18	18	19	22	32
Philadelphia & Reading	15	16	15	15⅜	15⅜	15½	4,490
Pittsburg & Western pf	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	33½	34	15
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf	44½	44½	44½	44½	45	47	2
Pullman Palace Car Co	154½	154½	154	154	153	154	80
Quicksilver	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1½	4	100
St. Louis Southwestern	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4½	4⅜	831
St. Louis Southwestern pf	9½	9½	9⅛	9½	9½	9½	100
Southern Pacific	18½	18½	18¼	18¼	18¼	19	200
Southern Railway	10⅜	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅞	520
Southern Railway pf	37¼	37¼	36½	36⅝	36¾	37	48
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15⅝	15⅝	15	15¼	15½	16	800
Texas Pacific	9½	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	330
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich.	2	2	2	2	2	3	100
Union Pacific	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	700
United States Cordage	7⅛	7½	6½	6⅝	6½	6½	1,484
United States Cordage pf	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	11½	11⅞	250
United States Cordage gtd	20½	20½	20	20	20	21	275
United States Rubber	44¾	45	44¾	45	44⅞	45	1,630
United States Rubber pf	99	99	99	99	97	98	10
*United States Leather pf	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	59¾	60	30
Wabash pf	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	13⅜	14	315
Western Union Telegraph	87⅛	87¼	87	87⅛	86⅞	87½	1,088
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅝	585
Total sales							70,417

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S F 4s	64¼	7,000	64½
20,000	64	20,000	64⅜
20,000	63⅞	9,000	63¾
2,000	63½	2,000	63⅝
1,000	63⅜	Kan Pac 6s, 1895	
1,000	63½	7,000	105
6,000	63¾	Kan Pac 1st Cons	
3,000	63⅝	1,000	75½
5,000	63⅜	Kansas Pacific 6s	
5,000	63⅝	Denver Div	
28,000	63½	Assented	
8,000	63⅜	2,000	107
2,000	63½	Laclede Gaslight Co	
1,000	63¾	of St L 1st 5s	
Atch, Top & S F 2d		5,000	92½
3-4s, Class A		3,000	92½
2,000	17½	2,000	92¾
Austin & N W 1st		1,000	92½
11,000	88¼	L Erie & W 1st 5s	
Broadway & 7th Av		10,000	116½
1st Cons 5s		L Erie & West 2d 5s	
10,000	110½	10,000	105
5,000	110⅜	L S & M So 1st Coup	
Brooklyn Elev 2d		2,000	120¼
2,000	65	L S & M So 2d Coup	
Cent of N J G M 5s		2,000	123½
14,000	115	L S & M So Div Bds	
Ches & O R A Div		3,000	113
1st Cons 4s		Lehigh & W-B Con	
5,000	95¼	Assented	
Ches & Ohio Con 5s		1,000	107
2,000	108	1,000	106¾
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s		10,000	108
10,000	124	Louis, Ev & St. Louis	
10,000	124⅛	Consol 1st 5s	
Chi, G L & C Co 1st		2,000	36
1,000	92¾	Met Elevated 1st	
Chi & Nor Pac 1st		5,000	122
Trust Receipts		Mexican Int 1st 4s	
13,000	40½	5,000	71
Chi & Northwestern		Mich Cent Cons 7s	
Coupon Gold 7s		3,000	121
1,000	121½	7,000	120½
2,000	121	5,000	121
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s		Mil & St Paul 1st	
6,000	104½	Chi & Mil Div	
C, St P, M & O Cons		5,000	126
1,000	127¼	Wis & Minn Div	
D & Rio Grande 4s		4,000	109½
2,000	82	Minn & St Louis 1st	
500	83	Iowa Ext	
E T, V & G Con G 5s		7,000	121½
3,000	104½	Pacific Extension	
Gal, Har & San Ant		10,000s20F	116½
Mex & Pac Div 5s		20,000	116½
11,000	92	8,000s20F	116½
Total sales			$859,500

Manhat Ry Con 4s		St Jo & Grand I 1st	
5,000	97	Trust Co Certs	
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s		1,000	58¼
3,000	81	St L & S Fr G M 6s	
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d		6,000	103
5,000	46½	St L & S Fr Con 4s	
5,000	46⅝	10,000s20F	50¼
18,000	46¾	St Louis S W 1st	
1,000	46⅞	10,000	62
Mo, Kan & East 1st		11,000	62¼
7,000	84½	5,000	62
N Y, Chi & St L 4s		5,000	62⅛
7,000	102½	St Paul, M & M 1st	
N Y Elevated 1st		Consolidated 6s	
28,000	111¼	5,000	120½
N. Y. Ont & Western		7,000	120¼
Refunding 4s		St P & Sioux City 1st	
7,000	88⅜	10,000	129
8,000	88½	San An & Ar Pass 4s	
Nor Pac 1st Coup		5,000	57⅛
3,000	116¼	Scioto Val & N E 4s	
Nor Pac 1st Reg		1,000	75
5,000 ex in.	112⅜	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
5,000	112½	10,000	90⅜
Nor Pac Cons 5s		2,000	90⅝
4,000	27½	47,000	90¾
Nor Pac Col Tr Nts		1,000	90⅞
4,000	78¼	26,000	91
Ore Imp Co Con 5s		Texas & Pac 1st 5s	
6,000	49⅝	5,000, c	87
3,000	49	1,000	87
Oregon Short Line 6s		1,000	86¾
Trust Co Certs		Tol, St L & K C 1st	
20,000	88⅜	Trust Receipts	
1,000	88	5,000	60½
People's G & C Chi		5,000	61
1st Cons 6s		U S Cordage Co 1st	
2,000	90½	14,000	63
Phil & Reading		U S Leather Co 6s	
1st Pref Inc		1,000	110
1,000	25	Wabash 1st 5s	
10,000	25¼	2,000	104⅝
20,000	26	2,000	104⅜
2d Pref Inc		Wabash Det, Ser B	
5,000	17⅜	1,000	20½
20,000	17⅜	West Shore Gtd 4s	
3,000	17⅛	5,000	106⅜
Phil & Read Gen 4s		3,000	106⅜
20,000	74⅜	12,000	106⅜
1,000	74¼	8,000	106⅜
10,000	74½	W N Y & Penn 2d	
5,000b3	75	Trust Co Certs	
Rio Grande West 1st		2,000	24½
2,000	69¾	Wheeling & L E 1st	
6,000	69⅞	Wheeling Div	
St L & Iron Mt 5s		4,000	96
3,000	78¾		

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	140	143
Albany & Susquehanna	162	..
Alton & Terre Haute	37	39
Am. Coal	89	..
Am. Dist. Tel	35	45
American T. & C.	91	93
*American Tobacco	95¼	98
American Tob. pf	106½	110
Atlantic & Pacific	⅞	1⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	63	64½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	4¼	7½
B. & So. Illinois pf	135	..
Boston Air Line pf	102	..
Brooklyn Elevated	..	22
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	62
Bur., C. R. & N.	49	..
Canada Southern	50	51
Canadian Pacific	58⅞	59½
Cedar Falls & M.	4⅜	5½
Central Pacific	14	14½
Central & South Am. Tel	116	120
Chicago & Alton	146	..
Chicago & Alton pf	167½	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	52
C. & N. W. pf	141	143
C., St. P., M. & O.	119½	120¼
Cleveland & Pittsburg	157	..
Col. Coal & Iron Dev	8	9
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25½	26
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	70	80
Columbus & Hocking Coal	5⅝	6½
Columbus, Hocking Val. & T. pf	57½	62
Commercial Cable	128	..
Consolidated Coal	30	33
Denver & Rio Grande	10¼	11½
Denver & Rio Grande pf	32½	33½
D. M. & Ft. D.	5½	6½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	..	35
*D., S. S. & A.	3½	4½
*D., S. S. & A. pf	8	11½
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	98	102
Flint & P. M.	8½	14
Flint & P. M. pf	..	45
Great Northern pf	101	102½
Homestake	17	..
Iowa Central pf	23	26
Kanawha & Michigan	8¼	10
Keokuk & Des Moines	..	4
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	13	..
Laclede Gas	25¼	26
L. E. & W.	16⅞	16¾
Long Island	86½	89
*Long Island Traction	13⅜	13¾
L., N. A. & C.	6½	7½
L., N. A. & C. pf	21	24
Louisville, St. Louis & Texas	4	5
Mah. Coal R.	105	115
*Unlisted.		

	Bid.	Asked.
Mah. Coal R. pf	106	..
Manhattan Beach	2	6
Maryland Coal pf	45	60
Mexican National cts	..	2
Mexican Telegraph	182	192
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd	28½	29½
M. & St. L. pf., all as. pd	48	48½
Minn. Iron	..	40
Mo., K. & T.	13	13½
Mo., K. & T. pf	22¼	23
N. C. & St. L.	65	66
*National Lead pf	84	85
National Starch	17¾	19½
National Starch 1st pf	40	50
National Starch 2d pf	25	35
New Central C.	6	8
N. Y. & N. H.	193	196
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	14¼
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	..	70
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	26	28
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	20	22
N. Y., S. & W.	14¼	14½
N. Y., S. & W. pf	41½	43
Norfolk & Southern	6	..
Norfolk & Western pf	18	18¾
North American	3¼	3⅝
Northwestern Tel	104½	..
Ohio Southern	16½	18
Ontario Mining	10	15
Oregon Improvement	11	13
Ore. S. L. & U. N.	6	9¼
Pacific Mail	21⅞	22½
Pennsylvania Coal	295	310
Peoria & East	2½	4
Peoria, D. & E.	3½	3¾
P., C., C. & St. L.	15⅞	16½
P., F. W. & C.	157	..
Quicksilver pf	..	15
Rens. & Sar	180	..
R., W. & O.	115½	116½
St. Joseph & G. I.	..	5
St. Paul & Duluth	21	25
St. Paul & Duluth pf	85	100
St. Paul & Omaha	33½	34
St. Paul & Omaha pf	112	..
Silver bullion certificates	59¾	..
Southern Cotton Oil	..	5½
T. H. Land Tr.	8	9½
Toledo & Ohio Central	45	47
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	75	81
U. P., D. & G.	3	4
United States Express	42	45
*U. S. Leather	8¼	9
Wabash	6	6¼
Wells-Fargo Express	105	115
W. & L. E. pf	39½	42½
Wisconsin Central	3	4

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	89½	89¾	88⅞	89⅝	4,780
A., T. & S. F.	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	4¼	50
Bay S. Gas	19½	19½	18⅝	18⅝	50
Chicago Gas	72	72	71⅝	71⅝	540
C., R. I. & P.	61⅞	62	71⅝	71⅝	540
C., B. & Q.	71⅝	71⅝	71¼	71¼	1,110
C.,M. & St.P.	57⅝	58	57⅝	57¾	1,030
Con. & N. W.	97⅝	98	97¼	97⅝	280
D., L. & W.	161⅝	162⅛	161⅝	162½	150
Dist. & C. F.	10¾	10¾	9⅝	10⅛	2,320
Gen. Elec.	33⅝	34½	33⅜	33⅝	5,650
Louis. & N.	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼	220
N. Y. Cent.	99⅛	99⅛	99¼	99¼	50
Nat. Lead	38¼	38¼	38¼	38½	20
Phil. & Rdg.	15¼	16⅛	15¼	15¾	1,980
South. Ry.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	30
U. S. Cord.	7⅛	7½	6⅞	6⅞	200
West. Union.	87⅛	87⅛	86⅞	87	420
Total sales					21,140

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F 4s	64	64	64	64	$5,000
C. & O., R. & A. 1st	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	3,000
M., K. & T. 2d	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	8,000
Laclede Gas 5s	92¾	93	92¾	93	$5,000
St. L. South-ern 2d	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	7,000
Total sales					$28,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Best & Bel	.48	.48	.48	.48	50
Com. Tunnel	.06	.06	.06	.06	2,000
Con. Cal. & Va.	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	100
H. & N'cross	.84	.84	.84	.84	100
Leadville	.10	.10	.10	.10	300
Yellow Jacket	.42	.42	.42	.42	200
Total sales					2,750

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½ per cent. throughout the day.

Time money was quiet. Rates were 1½ per cent. for thirty days, 2 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 2½@3 per cent. for four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was quiet. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

Call money in London was quoted at ½ per cent. short, and three months' bills at 1 per cent.

The Clearing Houses exchanges were $74,881,561 and balances $4,966,530. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $460,457.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were fractionally lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Lake Shore, ⅛ to 133½; Northern Pacific preferred, ¼ to 17¼; St. Paul, ¼ to 59; Ontario and Western, ¼ to 15¾; Atchison, ⅛ to 4½; Erie, ⅛ to 10¼; Reading, ⅛ to 7⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛ to 54½; Union Pacific, ⅛ to 12, and Kansas and Texas, ⅛ to 13⅝. Canadian Pacific sold at 60⅝. Wabash preferred at 14, and Illinois Central at 88¼. British consols were firm at 103 5-16 for money, and 103⅜ for the account.

Money in London, three-fourths of 1 per cent. to 1 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 1 per cent.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*Acker, Merrall & Condit 1st	94½	99
American Lithograph pf	55	..
*American Bank Note	43	46½
American Grocery 1st pf	25	45
American Typefounders	..	5
American Typefounders' pf	25	30
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford)	175	190
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	106½	..
†Atlantic Trust	200	215
Barney Dumping Boat Co	6½	10½
Barney & Smith pf stock	94	95½
Barney & Smith Car common	20	21½
Beckton Construction pf	70	75
‡Beech Creek R. R. stock, (4 per cent.,) N. Y. Central	94	..
Bond and Mortgage Guarantee	115	118
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue	189	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	107	108½
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	106	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	105	..
*Brooklyn City Railroad	167½	169
Brooklyn Elevated	11¼	13½
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext. 5s)	71	75
Brooklyn Gas Company	119	..
Brooklyn Traction	13½	14½
Brooklyn Traction pf	65½	67½
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	101⅜	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	101½	102½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	65	67½
Celluloid Company stock	..	70
Central & South Am. Telegraph	112	116
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	109	..
Central Cross-Town	166	..
Cent. Park, North & East River	162	166
Central N. J. Land & Imp	53	..
*Central Trust Company	1000	1025
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	..	67
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	1	2½
Cin., Jack. & M. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	42	45
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	22	..
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	..	½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	130	..
Consol. Electric Light 1st	81	..
†Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk	70	75
Continental Trust	160	..
Cramp Shipyard stock	92	93
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	..	94½
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & Bat.	150	155
East Tenn., Chn. ext. 6s	92	96
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	110	112½
Edison Ill. S. (St. Louis)	77½	80
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	182	185
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y. 1st	107½	..
Equitable G. & F. Co. of Chi. 6s	94	98
Eighth Avenue	285	..
Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd	28	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	690	725
Fidelity & Casualty Company	300	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	53	56
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	..
42d St. Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	56	59
42d St. & Grand St. R. R.	320	..
Gallatin National Bank	307	314
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co	106	..
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	107	..
Holland Trust stock	..	90
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Com.	75	..
*Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	97¼	98½
‡Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	104¾	106
Helena & Red Mt. R. R. 6s	..	25
Herring-Hall-Marvin common	5½	8½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	35	44
Hudson River Telephone Co	39	..
Indianapolis Gas Co. stock	134½	137
Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 6s	100¾	101¼
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	67	70
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	72½	75½
Int. & G. N. 1st scrip	100	..
International Ocean Telegraph	105	..
Iron Steamboat	..	6½
Iron Steamboat bonds	62

FINANCIAL----CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL,
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL,
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
421 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government, Railroad, and Street Railway Bonds.
Orders executed on Stock Exchanges in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

State, City & County Bonds
BOUGHT & SOLD.
Municipal Securities our specialty. Bond letter and Descriptive Circular furnished upon application. Correspondence and personal interviews invited.
N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
15 WALL ST., N. Y. 70 STATE ST., BOSTON.

Financial.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Committee will be prepared, on and after Jan. 2, 1895, to purchase the coupon of the General Mortgage Bonds maturing Jan. 1, from all bondholders who have already assented to the reorganization agreements or who may assent to the same on or before Dec. 31, on the presentation to either of the depositaries of the Committee of their temporary certificates, the Receivers having notified the Committee, in accordance with the terms of the contract of Oct. 1, that they will be unable to pay the January coupon.

The permanent engraved certificates of the Central Trust Company for the General Mortgage Bonds deposited will be ready for exchange for temporary certificates heretofore issued on Jan. 2. Holders of all classes of securities can deposit the same, in accordance with the previous notices of the Committee, on or before Dec. 31, with either of the depositaries named below, and general mortgage bondholders can cash the three coupons already due, with interest at 6 per cent., to Jan. 1, or, at their option, receive for their coupons equitable 6 per cent. interest certificates.

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Dated Dec. 15, 1894.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., J. KENNEDY TOD, HENRY BUDGE, THOMAS DENNY, GEORGE H. EARLE, Jr., SIDNEY F. TYLER, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD Y. COOK. J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
59 TO 65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.
Mutual Life Building.
CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $1,000,000
In addition to its special charter privileges, this Company possesses all the powers of Trust Companies under the New York Banking Laws; acts as Trustee for Corporations, firms, and individuals, as Executor or Administrator of estates, and is a legal depository of trust funds.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

CLEVELAND & CANTON R. R. CO.
First Mortgage 5 % Bonds.
Holders of above bonds are URGENTLY REQUESTED NOT to commit themselves to any plan contemplating a surrender of their securities until conferring with either of the undersigned.
WOERISHOFFER & CO.,
52 EXCHANGE PLACE.
CLARENCE H. WILDES,
34 WALL STREET.

Financial.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
BANK OF AMERICA
on the morning of the 19th day of December, 1894:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$17,708,320.26
Due from Directors		45,000.00
Overdrafts		4,443.00
Due from trust companies, State and national banks		1,318,752.38
Banking house and lot		900,000.00
Stocks and bonds		1,630,896.88
Specie		1,852,468.92
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks		3,912,905.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$3,549,163.26	
Other items carried as cash	56,112.64	
		3,605,275.90
Total		$31,038,062.34

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,500,000.00
Undivided profits (net)		728,317.09
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$15,096,710.87	
Demand certificates of deposit	6,650.34	
Certified checks	1,184,387.95	
Cashier's checks outstanding	32,373.34	
		16,320,131.50
Due trust companies, State and national banks		7,903,615.96
Due savings banks		1,584,073.79
Unpaid dividends		1,924.00
Total		$31,038,062.34

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President, and WALTER M. BENNET, Assistant Cashier of the Bank of America, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 44 and 46 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 19th day of December, 1894; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 19th day of December, 1894, as the day on which such report shall be made, that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report was prepared under deponents' personal supervision.
WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President.
WALTER M. BENNET, Assistant Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 22d day of December, 1894, before me.
JOHN FLYNN, Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New-York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
ELEVENTH WARD BANK
on the morning of the 19th day of December, 1894:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$977,676.79
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		84,937.37
Overdrafts		73.64
Due from State and national banks		236,441.19
Banking house and lot		45,000.00
Other real estate		1,075.00
Stocks and bonds		86,964.52
Specie		180,738.00
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks		22,323.00
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges		44,897.05
Items carried as cash		425.76
Current expenses		14,564.91
		$1,695,117.23

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$100,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$25,650.45	
Exchange	163.58	
Interest	4,009.34	
Other profits	221,773.18	
		251,596.55
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$1,307,339.58	
Demand certificates of deposit	11,050.00	
Certified checks	25,101.10	
		1,343,490.68
Unpaid dividends		80.00
		$1,695,117.23

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
HENRY STEERS, President, and CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier, of the Eleventh Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 147 Avenue D, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the 19th day of December, 1894; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 19th day of December, 1894, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.
HENRY STEERS, President.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 24th day of December, 1894, before me.
JOE W. SWAINE, Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New-York County.

[No. 376.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business December 19, 1894:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$8,640,278.86
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,004.56
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		400,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		60,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		355,600.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		56,047.20
Stocks, securities, &c.		71,807.60
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		800,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		118,379.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		1,487,864.26
Due from State banks and bankers		104,900.39
Checks and other cash items		68,831.07
Exchanges for Clearing House		812,353.21
Notes of other national banks		25,785.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		5,822.07
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,482,858.50	
Legal-tender notes	1,687,498.00	
U. S. certf's of deposit for legal tenders	1,350,000.00	
		4,520,356.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		18,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		12,000.00
Total		$17,858,029.52

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		400,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		81,024.77
National bank notes outstanding		356,180.00
Due to other national banks		4,853,500.74
Due to State banks and bankers		1,545,033.33
Dividends unpaid		3,034.66
Individual deposits subject to check		7,493,300.19
Demand certificates of deposit		10,201.17
Certified checks		244,201.15
Cashier's checks outstanding		301,971.55
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers		68,921.96
Total		$17,358,029.52

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, C. S. YOUNG, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. S. YOUNG, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of December, 1894.
WILLIAM H. CHAPMAN, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
JAMES H. DUNHAM,
JOHN CLAFLIN,
COURTLANDT D. MOSS, } Directors.

[No. 1116.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
N. Y. COUNTY NATIONAL BANK,
New-York City, at the close of business, Dec. 19, 1894:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,380,265.59
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		339.77
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,539,195.87
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		60,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		47,102.14
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		125,671.44
Checks and other cash items		10,312.80
Exchanges for Clearing House		120,660.05
Notes of other national banks		64,250.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		6,942.88
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$726,247.00	
Legal tender notes	164,795.00	
		891,042.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		602.50
Total		$4,298,575.04

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		40,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		480,284.88
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Due to State banks and bankers		71,517.76
Individual deposits subject to check		3,404,100.60
Demand certificates of deposit		11,749.48
Certified checks		32,064.95
Cashier's checks outstanding		4,848.88
Total		$4,298,575.04

State of N. Y., County of N. Y., ss.:
I, F. M. BREESE, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. F. M. BREESE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of December, 1894.
LEWIS L. PIERCE, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
FRANCIS L. LELAND,
ISIDOR STRAUS,
WM. H. JENNISON, } Directors.

Financial.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK,
on the morning of the 19th day of December, 1894:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$2,497,202.09
Liability of Directors, as per schedule, (as makers,) secured by collateral		58,000.00
Due from trust companies, State and nat'l banks, as per schedule		273,016.02
Bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		20,000.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		510,642.50
Specie, as per schedule		516,843.56
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks		188,165.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$261,320.28	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	9,910.26	
		271,230.54
Loss and expenses, viz.:		
Taxes paid for account of stockholders	$18,691.98	
Current expenses	9,268.07	
		27,960.05
Assets not included under any of the above heads, as per schedule, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures	$5,000.00	
		5,000.00
		$4,398,959.76

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		250,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$7,906.97	
Interest	4,953.11	
Other profits	65,748.46	
		78,608.54
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$2,553,085.62	
Demand certificates of deposit	203,206.95	
Certified checks	42,806.77	
Cashier's checks outstanding	27,681.88	
		2,826,781.22
Due trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule	$179,101.62	
Due private bankers and brokers, as per schedule	52,740.16	
		231,841.78
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Unpaid dividends	$11,728.22	
		11,728.22
		$4,398,959.76

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
FORREST H. PARKER, President, and WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier, of the New-York Produce Exchange Bank, a bank located and doing business at N. Y. Prod. Exc. Building, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the 19th day of December, 1894, to the best of his knowledge and belief; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689 Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 19th day of December, 1894, as the day on which such report shall be made, that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with, and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision as usual.
FORREST H. PARKER, President.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 24th day of December, 1894, before me.
RICHARD MORGAN, Notary Public, New-York County. No. 70.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
GERMANIA BANK,
on the morning of the nineteenth day of December, 1894:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$2,937,612.36
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		110,500.00
Overdrafts, as per schedule		12.88
Due from trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule		347,117.55
Banking house and lot, as per schedule	$59,700.25	
Other real estate, as per schedule	126,462.33	
		186,162.58
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		108,463.25
Specie, as per schedule		470,984.37
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks		93,568.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$134,492.41	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	4,471.86	
		138,964.27
Loss and expenses, viz.:		
Current expenses	$6,346.31	
Exchange	663.95	
		7,010.26
		$4,460,395.52

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$17,208.55	
Interest	700.75	
Other profits	90,526.66	
		108,525.96
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$3,571,301.70	
Demand certificates of deposit	35.00	
Certified checks	66,802.08	
Cashier's checks outstanding	13,565.78	
		3,651,704.56
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Unpaid dividends	165.00	
		$4,460,395.52

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, President, and J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier, of the Germania Bank of the City of New-York, a bank located and doing business at No. 215 Bowery, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 19th day of December, 1894; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 19th day of December, 1894, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision. EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, President.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 24th day of December, 1894, before me. GEORGE F. KRAPP, No. 129. Notary Public, N. Y. City.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
NINETEENTH WARD BANK
on the morning of the 19th day of December, 1894:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$491,516.13
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		31,237.53
Overdrafts, as per schedule		195.29
Due from trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule		199,364.71
Other real estate, as per schedule		51,275.68
Bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		464.59
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		126,951.61
Specie, as per schedule		30,394.41
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks		119,766.00
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule		1,376.65
Taxes paid		1,594.30
Current expenses		13,078.22
Furniture and fixtures		3,800.00
		$1,071,015.14

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$100,000.00
Surplus fund		25,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$14,122.25	
Interest	3,743.60	
Other profits	740.77	
		18,606.62
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$892,395.78	
Demand certificates of deposit	5,729.06	
Certified checks	13,906.06	
Cashier's checks outstanding	135.51	
		912,166.41
Due trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule	$519.38	
Due private bankers and brokers, as per schedule	4,251.22	
		4,770.60
Due savings banks		10,471.51
		$1,071,015.14

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
SAMUEL H. RATHBONE, President, and JAMES B. STORY, Cashier, of the Nineteenth Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 953 Third Avenue, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 19th day of December, 1894; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 19th day of December, 1894, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.
SAM'L H. RATHBONE, Pr.
JAMES B. STORY, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 22d day of December, 1894, before me.
L. H. HOLLOWAY, Notary Public, N. Y. County, No. 166.

Financial.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
FOURTEENTH STREET BANK,
on the morning of the 19th day of December, 1894:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$472,870.57
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		3,000.00
Overdrafts, as per schedule		39.67
Due from trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule		140,119.80
Bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		1,050.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		281,312.50
Specie, as per schedule		50,076.58
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks		40,000.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$288,161	
Current expenses	370,528	
Exchange	15,970	
		6,746.54
Assets not included under any of the above heads, as per schedule, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures		5,000.00
		$1,000,911.84

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$100,000.00
Surplus fund		70,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$2,960.22	
Interest	5,552.84	
Other profits	383.77	
		8,896.83
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$770,180.88	
Demand certificates of deposit	2,426.50	
Certified checks	18,999.11	
Cashier's checks outstanding	373.52	
		791,940.01
Due trust companies, State and national banks as per schedule		80,000.00
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Unpaid dividends		75.00
		$1,000,911.84

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
GEO. F. VAIL, President, and WILLIAM J. WORRELL, Cashier, of the Fourteenth Street Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 3 East 14th Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 19th day of December, 1894, and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 19th day of December, 1894, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.
GEO. F. VAIL, President.
WILLIAM J. WORRELL, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 24th day of December, 1894, before me. MORRIS E. STERNE, Notary Public, New-York County.

(No. 917.)
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business December 19th, 1894:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,156,627.38
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,698.43
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		300,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		44,577.02
Stocks, securities, &c.		155,700.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		500,000.00
Profit and loss	$227,376.18	
Less assmt. paid	84,650.00	142,726.18
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		596,878.66
Due from State banks and bankers		37,745.91
Checks and other cash items		32,116.41
Exchanges for Clearing House		226,604.94
Notes of other national banks		20,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		2,115.26
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$245,965.50	
Legal tender notes	725,780.00	
U. S. certif's of deposit for legal tenders	60,000.00	
		1,031,745.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		13,500.00
Total		$5,262,035.00

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		33,979.23
National bank notes outstanding		259,757.50
Due to other national banks		695,071.28
Due to State banks and bankers		293,407.78
Dividends unpaid		189.00
Individual deposits subject to check		2,924,788.68
Demand certificates of deposit		21,173.73
Certified checks		33,187.78
Cashier's checks outstanding		480.71
Total		$5,262,035.69

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, W. D. VAN VLECK, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. D. VAN VLECK, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of December, 1894.
E. J. ANTHONY, Notary Public, Kings County, Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
GEORGE L. PEASE,
JOHN N. BEACH,
JOHN M. CRANE, } Directors.

[No. 891.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL PARK BANK,
at New-York City, in the State of New-York, at the close of business Dec. 19:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$25,983,166.97
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,309.92
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		619,797.85
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		914,250.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		100.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		1,455,561.74
Due from State banks and bankers		321,642.76
Checks and other cash items		14,431.98
Exchanges for Clearing House		2,060,297.78
Notes of other national banks		19,510.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,001.44
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:		
Specie		5,397,572.00
Legal-tender notes		3,193,005.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		36,000.00
Total		$40,070,797.44

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		695,764.81
National bank notes outstanding		44,360.00
Due to other national banks		13,009,534.05
Due to State and bankers		4,398,675.84
Dividends unpaid		405.00
Individual deposits subject to check		16,754,760.24
Demand certificates of deposit		45,697.50
Certified checks		498,652.80
Cashier's checks outstanding		118,101.59
Liabilities other than those above stated, tax reserve		4,835.61
Total		$40,070,797.44

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of December, 1894. WM. A. MAIN, Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certf. filed in N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
EDWARD E. POOR,
FRANCIS R. APPLETON,
W. ROCKHILL POTTS, } Directors.

NO. 387.
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business Dec. 19, 1894:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,730,844.12
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		103.84
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		151,818.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		450,000.00
Due from national banks, (not reserve agents)		491,133.27
Due from State banks and bankers		60,036.92
Checks and other cash items		2,963.63
Exchanges for Clearing House		256,435.96
Notes of other national banks		5,200.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		464.01
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$836,100.00	
Legal tender notes	$241,007.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	420,000.00	
		1,499,167.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		6,000.00
Total		$6,706,416.75

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$750,000.00
Surplus fund		250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		147,556.85
National bank notes outstanding		44,550.00
Due to other national banks		1,606,350.07
Due to State banks and bankers		517,858.26
Dividends unpaid		18.00
Individual deposits subject to check		3,321,369.74
Demand certificates of deposit		500.00
Certified checks		23,016.54
Cashier's checks outstanding		45,187.99
Total		$6,706,416.75

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, H. H. NAZRO, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of December, 1894.
F. W. ELLIOTT, Notary Public.
Correct attest:
WILLIAM E. ISELIN,
ADDISON C. RAND,
JOHN K. CILLEY, } Directors.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK
on the morning of the 19th day of December, 1894:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$2,707,200.90
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		245,100.00
Overdrafts, as per schedule		1,974.38
Due from trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule		199,467.68
Banking house and lot, as per schedule	$300,000.00	
Other real estate, as per schedule	2,521.40	
		302,521.40
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		193,605.27
Specie, as per schedule		60,890.00
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks		638,166.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$3,250,464.46	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	6,123.36	
		3,256,587.82
Loss and expenses, viz.:		
Current expenses		6,077.58
Assets not included under any of the above heads, as per schedule, viz.:		
Suspense account		1,000.00
		$7,612,069.09

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$1,200,000.00
Surplus fund		300,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$2,712.54	
Exchange	124.03	
Interest	15,529.15	
Other profits	174,446.31	
		192,812.03
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$2,670,984.39	
Demand certificates of deposit	2,693.85	
Certified checks	3,103,101.62	
		5,776,779.36
Due trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule	$111,411.41	
Due private bankers and brokers, as per schedule	31,211.31	
		142,622.72
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Unpaid dividends		420.00
N. Y. City taxes reserved		34.08
		$7,612,069.09

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss:
BEVERLEY C. DUER, Cashier of the Bank of the State of New-York, a bank located and doing business at No. 33 William Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 19th day of December, 1894; and he further says that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 19th day of December, 1894, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponent's knowledge of the correctness of the fo

WOODWORK IN OUR WAR SHIPS

Report of the Naval Board Appointed to Recommend a Substitute That Shall Be Non-Combustible.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Secretary Herbert has approved the report of the board consisting of Constructors Hanscom and Bowles, with Commander Bradford as President, which was instructed by him to report upon the woodwork in the battleships, armored cruisers, and gunboats now building, which may be advantageously dispensed with; the increased facilities for extinguishing fire in action which should be provided, and to consider the question of ceiling the sides of the living spaces in those vessels with papier maché or any other substance less inflammable than wood.

The board visited the ships at Norfolk and Philadelphia and made a detailed report upon the alterations needed in the case of each ship, recommending the substitution of corrugated iron, instead of wood, for bulkheads, as in the Texas, in many cases, and of iron instead of wooden ladders wherever found. The board reports itself embarrassed for want of knowledge concerning the fires in the ships engaged in the action off the mouth of the Yalu River; as to the amount of woodwork and combustible material, as to where the fires occurred, what first ignited them, and the facilities for spreading; as to their facilities for extinguishing fire, and as to the place of stowage of combustible materials, such as oils, turpentine, alcohol, paints, ether, &c. The board declares that when reports come in concerning these details it can better judge of the necessary changes.

Accordingly, the Secretary has given instructions to have the United States naval attachés and intelligence officers abroad collect as speedily as possible the necessary information on these points, as well as the construction of the German Navies, where the ships have been constructed with the minimum amount of woodwork aboard. The board was favorably impressed with the system of joiner work on the Texas, but thought that consideration of the woodwork could be dispensed with if time and opportunity were permitted to experiment in preparing samples of furniture, berths, shelving, lockers, metallic cornices, ceiling, &c., which should be largely or wholly noncombustible. Therefore the board recommends that the commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard be allowed to carry on such experiments.

The board declared itself not sufficiently familiar with papier maché to express an opinion as to whether it is suitable for use in constructing ceilings and bulkheads aboard ship. It feels confident, however, that with proper inquiry and experiment at moderate cost, a suitable substance can be found for this purpose which will have the requisite qualities, viz., to be light, to be a non-conductor of heat, noncombustible, and not subject to flying into pieces or splinters when struck by shot. In the cases of the battle ships Massachusetts, Indiana, and Oregon, which are nearing completion, the estimated cost of the recommended changes is about $7,000 in the case of each vessel, and on the other vessels proportionately less.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...7:22|Sun sets...4:38|Moon rises...6:25

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	6:12	6:30	12:00	12:30
Governors Island	6:42	7:22	12:35	1:22
Hell Gate	8:35	9:15	2:03	2:50

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY,) DEC. 26.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Berlin, Southampton	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Britannic, Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
City of Washington, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	3:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Paris, Havre	3:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Yemassee, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 27.

Peruvian, Glasgow	....	....
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 28.

Algonquin, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Richmond, Fajardo Rico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Madiana, Windward Islands	....	12:00 M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 29.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alene, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Circassia, Glasgow	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Dania, Hamburg	....	7:00 A. M.
Etona, La Plata Countries	3:00 P. M.	....
Hevelius, Brazil	7:00 A. M.	....
La Bretagne, Havre	12:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Lucania, Leverpool	3:30 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
Magnus chiefs, Jacksonville	....	....
Seguranca, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Werkendam, Rotterdam	11: A. M.	1:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) Dec. 25.—Alene, Kingston, Dec. 20; Berlin, Southampton, Dec. 16; Bovic, Liverpool, Dec. 14; Circassia, Glasgow, Dec. 13; Hispania, Hamburg, Dec. 9; Pennland, Antwerp, Dec. 16; Werkendam, Rotterdam, Dec. 12; Werra, Genoa, Dec. 13.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26.—Irrawaddy, Trinidad, Dec. 17; Majestic, Liverpool, Dec. 19; Saratoga, Havana, Dec. 22; Wittekind, Bremen, Dec. 15.

THURSDAY, Dec. 27.—Schiedam, Amsterdam, Dec. 15.

FRIDAY, Dec. 28.—Ben Lomond, Gibraltar, Dec. 14; Caracas, La Guayra, Dec. 22; Fontabelle, St. Thomas, Dec. 21; Massasoit, Swansea, Dec. 15; Paris, Southampton, Dec. 22; Richmond Hill, London, Dec. 14.

Arrived—New-York, Monday, Dec. 24.

SS George W. Clyde, Kimball, Charleston, S. C., with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Mohican, (Br.,) Cook, Bristol Dec. 4, with mdse. to New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6:15 A. M.

SS Ludgate Hill, (Br.,) Brown, London Dec. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Anderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Spain, (Br.,) Griffith, London Dec. 8, with mdse. to F. W. J. Hurst. Arrived at the Bar at 3:15 A. M.

SS Neckar, (Ger.,) Mentz, Naples Dec. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:40 A. M.

SS Seguranca, Hofmann, Vera Cruz, &c., Dec. 20, with mdse. and passengers to J. E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:50 A. M.

SS Vortigern, (Br.,) Houston, Hull Dec. 7, with linseed to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

SS Fanita, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 19, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Bluefields, Masingo, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Antilla, (Br.,) Hurd, Nassau Dec. 19, with mdse. and one passenger to F. T. Wentell & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Biela, (Br.,) Salter, Rio Janeiro Dec. 3, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 12:20 P. M.

SS Achelgorda, (Br.,) Goding, Algiers Dec. 3, with sugar to order—vessel to John C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS Dago, (Br.,) Scroggie, Gibraltar Dec. 7, with mdse. to Hirzel, Feltmann & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS El Norte, Hawthorn, New-Orleans, with mdse. to John T. Van Sickle.

SS Rio Grande, Barstow, Fernandina and Brunswick, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Semassee, McKee, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—Calm, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Nomadic, for Liverpool; City of Birmingham, for Savannah; Llandaff City, for Bristol; Hudson, for New-Orleans; Richmond, for Newport News and Richmond.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Pousen, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Dresden, (Ger.,) Capt. von Oollen, sld. from Hamburg for New-York Dec. 22.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, from New-York Dec. 12, arr. at Liverpool Dec. 22.

SS Lepanto, (Br.,) Capt. Wise, from New-York Dec. 5, arr. at Antwerp Dec. 22.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Abbott, from New-York Dec. 8, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New-York Dec. 9, arr. at Bristol yesterday.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New-York Dec. 13, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Olinda, (Port.,) Capt. De Roza, sld. from Lisbon for New-York Dec. 19.

SS Sirius, (Br.,) Capt. Ford, sld. from St. Lucia for New-York Dec. 22.

SS Croma, (Br.,) Capt. Lord, sld. from Dundee for New-York yesterday.

SS Vega, (Port.,) Capt. Coelho, from New-York Nov 24, arr. at Leixoes Dec. 19.

SS Oevenum, (Port.,) Capt. Jansen, from New-York Dec. 3, arr. at Lisbon Dec. 22.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Stormer, (from Genoa,) sld. from Gibraltar at 10 P. M. Dec. 23 for New-York.

SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Thalenhorst, from New-York, via Gibraltar, arr. at Genoa at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Boujer, from New-York, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

SEVERAL NOTABLE SALES BY THE BROKERS YESTERDAY.

Two Large Plots of Lots on the West Side Disposed Of—Also a Fifth Avenue Leasehold.

Mr. Frederick Zittel has sold for the Countess de Montfaulnin, to Hirsh Brothers and Morris Steinhardt, the eighteen lots comprising the block front on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue, between Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth Streets, and five adjoining lots on these streets, the plot being 200 by 225 feet. The property will shortly be improved.

Messrs. Frederick Southack & Co. have sold for Samuel & Henry Corn the leasehold property at 139 Fifth Avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets, with six-story stone and brick front building, known as the Corndiac, completed last June, for over $100,000.

The Messrs. Corn have also sold at an advance the property at 114 and 116 Spring Street, south side, adjoining the corner of Mercer Street, 29 by 76, with old buildings, to A. J. Cohn. The property was bought last month for $40,000.

Mr. Jefferson M. Levy has bought of the Drexel estate seven excavated lots on the south side of Sixty-sixth Street, 150 feet east of Columbus Avenue, at $15,000 each.

The five-story brick double flat 1,682 Park Avenue, between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth Streets, 25 by 75 by 90, has been sold by Albert Smith to Edward Alsdorf.

Messrs. Stabler & Smith have sold for Paul B. Pugh, to M. Cohn, at $35,000, the five-story brick flat, with store, 588 Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 89 by 100.

Mr. Bernard Smyth has bought the four-story brownstone dwelling 49 West Eighty-ninth Street, 21 by 100.

At auction, in the Trinity Building salesroom, yesterday, Messrs. Smyth & Ryan sold under foreclosure the following property: 250 to 260 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, south side, beginning 169 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 106 by 99.11, six three-story and basement brownstone dwellings, five 18 feet front each, and one 16 feet front; also 264 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 16 by 99.11, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling; 256 and 260 were bought by J. Van Vechten Olcott at $16,026.67 and $14,251.67, respectively; the others were bought by W. J. Nicklas, for the plaintiff, the Bradley & Currier Manufacturing Company, at these prices: 254, 252, and 254, $13,293.33 each; 258, $15,776.67, and 264, $13,346.35.

Messrs. Smyth & Ryan also sold in foreclosure 160 West Seventy-seventh Street, south side, 179 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 21 by 102, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, to Simon Bing, at $24,886.25. The adjoining similar dwellings, 162 and 164 West Seventy-seventh Street, respectively 21 and 20 feet front, went to W. J. Nicklas, for the plaintiff, the Bradley & Currier Manufacturing Company, at $23,886.25 and $22,854.17, respectively.

Mr. John N. Golding sold under foreclosure, at $15,800, to the plaintiff, Morris Steinhardt, the two lots on the south side of Ninety-ninth Street, 175 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 50 by 100.11.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed for Alterations to be Made.

No. 8 College Place, by Columbia College; to five-story brick store; cost, $3,500.

No. 14 College Place, by Henry U. Kuesch; to five-story brick store; cost, $3,750.

No. 525 Eighth Avenue, by John E. Quackenbush; to four-story brick dwelling and store; cost, $1,000.

No. 259 Fourth Avenue, by Mahon & Coyne; to two seven-story brick hotel; cost, $200.

No. 623 Broadway, to five-story brick store, by Thomas Lewis estate; cost, $600.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday Mr. Thomas A. Kerrigan sold to Sarah Hodgins, plaintiff, at $3,780, the four-story brick tenement 229 Plymouth Street, north side, 120 feet east of Bridge Street, 20 by 100.

A plan has been filed by Charles N. Salheim for a frame boatbuilder's shop on the east side of Bay Forty-fourth Street, 300 feet south of Hanway Avenue, 25 by 40, to cost $200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Dec. 24.

132D ST, 219 West; Richard A. Farrelly and wife to Townsend Randell $1

LOT 241, map of Section A of Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Robert Pickens 1,400

LOT 240, same map; same to same.. 1,400

33D ST, s of 8th Av, 100 ft n, 112 ft n of 140th St, 28x111x25x123.8; Christian Scherding and wife to the Harrisonville Co-operative Building Association 48,000

LOT 699, map of Melrose South, 23d Ward; John Rauter to Joseph Hoetzel and wife 1

143D ST, n s, 270 ft e of Willis Av, 29x100.11; William H. Payne and wife to Amalia Jaeger 12,000

CYPRESS ST, n w cor of Broomer St, 75x125; Granger A. Hollister and wife to William H. Schmohl 6,500

ABINGDON SQUARE, 14; Meyer L. Sire and wife to John G. Norris.... 1

STANTON ST, 244; Gibson Mutzel, referee, to Theo and Mina Bitterman 6,450

RIVINGTON ST, n s, 22.3 ft e of Ludlow St, 22.3x40; Meyer Bach and wife to Abraham Lichtenstein. 1

CANAL ST, 133; Augustus M. Loomis to Samuel Ramesfelder 1

PERRY ST, n s, 76.2 ft e of Bleecker St, 50x95.2; William J. Govers and others to Alexander A. Jordan..... 1

33D ST, n s, 136.8 ft w of 2d Av, 18.8x98.9; Matilda A. Carroll to Daniel F. Martin..... 1

71ST ST, n s, 125 ft w of West End Av, 100x102.2; Jacob Hirsh and wife to Luther P. Hartwell..... 66,000

84TH ST, 103 West; John Yule and wife to Eleanor L. Wheeler 1

68TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Central Park, West, 50x100.5; James R. Smith and wife to August Zinssen. 1

92D ST, s s, 278.7 ft e of 5th Av, 22x100.8; Benjamin A. Williams to Mary F. Adams..... 1

72D ST, n s, 120 ft w of Madison Av, 20x102.2; George Bell, referee, to J. Pierpont Morgan..... 54,000

165TH ST, n s, 113.4 ft e of Boston Road, 16x irregular; Charles Pitchie and wife to John Hoey..... 4,500

163TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of 4th Av, 25x100.11; Annie M. E. Cross, formerly Hahn, to Charles G. Stifel..... 1

123D ST, 173 and 175 East; Alexander A. Jordan and wife to William J. Govers and others..... 1

126TH ST, 235 and 237 West; William Alan to Christian Scherding..... 45,500

SAME property; The Harrisonville Co-operative Building Association of New-York to William Allan..... 45,500

156TH ST, n s, 449.10 ft w of Courtlandt Av, strip, 2.6x50.4x—; Joseph Hoetzel and wife to Doris Hauter.. 1

97TH ST, n s, 25 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 100x100.11; Florence A. Alker to Alphonse H. Alger..... 5

8TH AV, e s, 75.8 ft s of 120th St, 25.3x83; John Allan and wife to Elizabeth Euler..... 28,000

132D ST, 219 West; Townsend Wandell to Katherine A. Farrelly..... 1

BOSTON AV, 1,353; Jackob Kronenberger and another to Lizzie Kronenberger 1,000

RIDGE ROAD, or Aqueduct Av, e s, 219 ft n of King's Bridge Road, 62.6x230.6; Joseph H. Eden and wife to Julia A. Bennett..... 1

165TH ST, n s, 113.4 ft e of Boston Road, 16x irregular; Charles Pitchie and wife to John Hoey..... 4,500

Recorded Leases.

BOEHM, Abraham, to August C. Schwager; 127 Reade St, store, &c., 7 1-4 years ..... $3,200-$3,500

COOPER, Peter (trustees of will) to Frederick Harms; 387 4th Av, 5 years 4,800

FRITZ, Christian, to Paulkratz Strengier; 584 Robbins Av, first story, &c., 2 years..... 3,000

SNYDER, Joseph, H., to John F. Hughes; 146 and 148 West 31st St, stable in rear, 5 years..... $800-900

MILLER, Henry, to Margaret Doughney; 107 Spring St, 5 1-3 years.... 1,500

McCARTHY, Loretto, to Otto H. Heinrich; 155 Cedar St, 4 5-12 years. 720

Recorded Mortgages.

BERGIN, Martin, and wife to H. C. Needham; 308 East 41st St, 2 years $1,000

BOOKMAN, Jacob, and another to the Institution for the Savings of Mercantile Clerks; s w corner of 3d Av and 72d St, 5 years..... 60,000

BONO, Dominick, and wife to S. L. Stevenson and another; s e s of Stebbins Av, 213 ft n e of 167th St, 3 years..... 500

BENNETT, Julia A., to John H. Eden; e s of Aqueduct Av, 219 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 3 years.... 1,750

BIXBY, Francis M., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; n s of 118th St, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 18,000

CUNNINGHAM, James A., to William P. Maloney and others; n s of 117th St, 90 ft w of Park Av, 1 year, (six mortgages)..... 38,380

CALDWELL, James F., to Amos F. Eno; 341 West 87th St, 3 years... 20,000

DRAUDT, Louisa C., and another to Princess Radziwill; n s of 64th St, 325 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years..... 4,000

EICKWORT, Louis, and wife to Elizabeth Ferriss; s s of Samuel St, 325 ft e of Jefferson Av, 1 year..... 2,500

GODWARD, William H., to People's Co-operative Building and Loan Association; n e e of 19th St, 450 ft n w of 2d Av, installments..... 1,000

HOEY, John, and wife to Jewelers' Building and Loan Association; n s of 165th St, 113.4 ft e of Boston Road, installments..... 2,750

HEGELEIN, John C., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; n s of 181st St, 25 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year..... 16,000

HARRIS, Rebecca, to Louis H. Peary; w s of Avenue B, 40.2 ft s of 6th St, 5 years..... 4,000

HOWARTH, John H., and others to Milnes Levick; n s of 143d St, 180.4 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year..... 500

HATCH, Sarah C., and another to The New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; e s of 6th Av, 49.1 ft s of 50th St, 3 years..... 1,000

HARTWELL, Luther F., to Jacob Hirsh; n s of 71st St, 125 ft w of West End Av, and other property, (three mortgages,) 2 years..... 88,000

HARLOW, Carrie V., to H. H. Barnard; e s of Park View Terrace, 238.5 ft s of Kirkside Av, 1 year.... 500

JORDAN, Alexander A., and wife to Henry W. Ford, trustee; s s of Perry St, 76.3 ft e of Bleecker St, 1 year 17,000

JAEGER, Amalia, to William H. Payne; n s of 143d St, 270 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year..... 2,500

SAME to same; n s of 143d St, 285 ft e of Willis Av, 2 years..... 2,500

KELLY, Annie, to Olivia Fisher; s s of 175th St, 47 ft e of Franklin Av, 3 years..... 1,200

LAMPRECHT, Amelia, to Louise Harvey; w s of Jackson Av, 100 ft n of Clay Av, 2 years..... 300

MARTIN, Daniel F., to Emma Stawte; n s of 33d St, 136.8 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years..... 2,000

SAME to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 33d St, 136.6 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year..... 7,000

NORRIS, John G., to Meyer S. Sire; 14 Abingdon Square, 1 year..... 7,000

NIEZUHR, William H., to J. B. Hyde; n s of 149th St, 100 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 1 year..... 750

NASI, Giacomo, and another to Hans V. Kudlich; n w corner of Prospect Av and Cole St, 1 year... 300

PICKENS, Robert, to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; Lot 241, map of Section A, Vyse estate, (installments)..... 1,000

PITCHIE, Charles, and wife to Jewelers' Building and Loan Association; n s of 165th St, 145.5 ft e of Boston Road, (installments)..... 2,750

POWERS, James B., and wife to Helene B. Acker; lot 38, map of estate of John Pentz, 3 years..... 4,000

PICKENS, Robert, to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; lot 240, map of Section A, Vyse estate, (installments)..... 1,000

PITCHIE, Charles, and wife to Jewelers' Building and Loan Association; n s of 165th St, 129.4 ft e of Boston Road (installments)..... 2,750

SCHUMACHER, Max, and wife to Amalia Krauss; 45 West 55th St, note..... 2,000

STONEBRIDGE, Margaret, to Louise Behlen; s e s of Adams Av, lot 8, map of Belmont Village, 1 year... 3,000

THE Harrisonville Co-operative Building Association to Christian Schirding; e s of 3d Av, 112 ft n of 140th St, 1 year..... 3,000

THE Third Universalist Society, City of New-York, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 81st St, 312.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 30,000

VICTOR, Amalie, to Hannah Norblinger and another, executors; n s of 63d St, 85 ft w of Lexington Av, 2 years..... 7,000

ZERBAN, Marie C., to E. N. Wharton; e s of Lenox Av, 34 ft s of 127th St, 5 years..... 15,000

ZERBAN, Mary, and another to H. R. Whitehouse; 334 Lenox Av, 5 years 15,000

Assignment of Mortgages.

CLARK, Le Grand L., to Cornelia A. Hill $1,000

HASSEY, Emilie, and another, executors, to Friedrich Krauss..... 4,700

LERSCHER, John N., and another to the East River Savings Institution 6,000

MAYER, David, executor, to David Mayer Brewing Company..... 3,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederick J., to L. Gusthal and another (two mortgages) 19,755

SAME to John A. Lewis and others, executors 1,504

ROSENBAUM, Emilie, to Adolph Wallack 1,000

SUMNER, Helen K., and another to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company 6,000

SIRE, Meyer S., to Edward F. Browning 6,000

Title Guarantee and Trust Company to Morgan Dix, executor, and another, (two mortgages)..... 16,000

WEEKES, Henry De F., another, executor, to Jane D. Kempton.... 15,000

SAME to Frederick De F. Weekes, trustee 24,000

Lis Pendens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

112TH ST, n s, 343 ft w of Pleasant Av, 25 ft front; 112th St, n s, 318 ft w of Pleasant Av, 25 ft front; Hannah Gill against Antonio Picone and others, (foreclosure mortgage.)

52D ST, 161 East; John J. Jones, executor, against Anderw T. Doyle and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

ST NICHOLAS Av, n s, 343 ft s of 133d St, 175.6 ft front; Edward Marrin and others against Edward H. Thompson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

97TH ST and 2d Av, n w corner; Julius G. Miller against Francis A. Clark and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

79TH ST, 104 West; William Jay against George Wolfe and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

LAFAYETTE PLACE, e s, 56.4 ft s of Astor Place, 52.4 ft front; Bowery, w s, 48.9 ft s of Astor Place, 23.11 ft front; King and Washington Sts, s e corner; Washington St, e s, 50 ft n of Clarkson St, 25 ft front; Greenwich St, w s, 50.2 ft s of Leroy St, 25.1 ft front; King and Washington Sts, s e corner; West St, e s, 75 ft n of King St, 75 ft front; Eliza A. Wilks against Cecilia L. Nottbeck, (partition.)

49TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 19 ft front; Emma E. Schroeder against Jacob Adler and others, (partition.)

14TH ST, n s, 320.6 ft e of 3d Av, 28.6 ft front; McCoskry Butt against James M. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

COLUMBUS AV, w s, 127.8 ft n of 80th St, 25.6 ft front; James C. Bennett, trustee, against Joseph Wittner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

MOTT AV, e s, 205 ft s of 149th St, 76.7 ft front; Francis C. Thomas against Dora M. Thomas and others, (action to set aside probate of will.)

2D AV and 97th St, n w corner; Julius G. Miller against Francis A. Clark and other, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

118TH ST and Lexington Av, n w corner; Morse, Williams & Co. against Henry C. Tuke, owner and contractor $2,800

JEROME AV and Van Courtlandt Av, s e corner; Henry Muskat against Frank Dursie, contractor; T. & F. Dursie, owners..... 200

SAME PROPERTY; Thomas Harris against same contractor and owners 450

122D ST, s s, 600 ft e of 5th Av, 125 ft front, The F. O. Norton Cement Co. against Charles Palliser, owner; Palliser & Co., contractors..... 546

61ST ST, 223 West; Henry Wedel against L. Klinger, owner and contractor 267

77TH ST and Amsterdam Av, s e corner; Thomas F. Gaynor against George R. Dunn, Jennie and J. C. Cauldwell, owners and contractors.. 113

102D ST and Manhattan Av, n e corner; Wilson, Adams & Co. against Van Orden Bros., owners and contractors 109

78TH ST and 2d Av, n w corner, Michael Quinn against Thomas Donlon, owner; James J. Benson, contractor 137

76TH ST, 187 East; Wendelin Fitsch against Frederic Tetreon, owner; William Marin, contractor..... 17

Plat, Plot. Recipe, Receipt.

When I was a child, though, "my people" had patches of green sod in their gardens. I so seldom heard the word "lawn" that I thought it belonged to book language alone, or denoted something too grand for ordinary folks to grow. The largest piece of well-tended turf, or that round which a carriage drive was carried, was called the grass plat; so, when I came to learn something of spelling, I was surprised to find that I was required to say and set down, p-l-o-t. The elaborate weaving of a lady's hair I was taught to call platting and to spell platting, which I do to this day. A prescription for a pudding, which my elders wrote, I believe, invariably recipe, they almost as invariably referred to in conversation as receipt.—Note and Queries.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

A.—A.—FOR SALE—ONLY THREE LEFT—

Very Elegant new Houses, American basement, Colonial Style, Nos. 7-13, and 15 West 87th St. New, perfect, beautifully finished, and in every way up to date at ——only $32,000.—— Watchman on premises.

CHARLES BUEK, Owner, Columbus Av., 72d St.

A.—$1,000 CASH; BALANCE EASY INSTALLments, will buy handsome four-story, basement, and cellar house 43 West 97th St. Newly decorated. Convenient to Columbus Av. and Broadway cable. Must be sold. Watchman on premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, NO. 252 WEST 42D ST.—A four-story house, (24.8x98;) attractive situation for chophouse; owner will make complete alterations to suit tenant. Apply to CHAS. S. BROWN, 59 Liberty St.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—SARAH ASCH and EDWARD A. ISAACS, as executors, &c., plaintiffs, against FREDERICK W. SHARP and others, defendants. —Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 12th day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of January, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon or, that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York, to wit, known as lot number seven, (7,) on a certain map entitled, "Map of Property of Peter Handibode, Fordham, New-York City, surveyed by E. H. Holden, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, on March 14th, 1887, as map number 985," and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southeasterly side of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, which is distant one hundred and forty-one feet and ninety-three one-hundredths (93-100) of a foot southerly from the northeast corner of said street and Bainbridge Avenue, (as laid down on said map,) measured along the southeasterly side of said One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street as it winds; running thence southeasterly along lot Number Seven (7) eighty-three feet and sixty-five one-hundredths (83 65-100) of a foot to the lot Number Thirteen (13;) thence southwesterly and parallel with Webster Avenue (as laid down on said map) twenty-five (25) feet to lot Number Nine (9;) thence northwesterly along said lot Number Nine (9) seventy-seven (77) feet and fifteen one-thousandths (15-1,000) of a foot to the southeasterly side of said One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street; thence northeasterly along said street as it winds, twenty-six (26) feet and fourteen one-hundredths (14-100) of a foot to the point or place of beginning, being also known as part of lot Number Twenty-six (26) on "Map of Lands in Partition," belonging to the heirs of Rebecca Bassford, situated at Fordham, in the town of West Farms, and dated January 5th, 1864, and filed in the Register's office of the County of Westchester, and also all the right, title, and interest of the said Frederick W. Sharp in and to the street in front of said premises, to the centre thereof.—Dated New-York, December 13, 1894.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.

CARDOZO BROTHERS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 96 Broadway, New-York City.

d18-2aw3w&j9

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—SARAH ASCH and EDWARD A. ISAACS, as executors, &c., and SARAH ASCH, as guardian, &c., plaintiffs, against FREDERICK W. SHARP and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of January, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York, being part of a lot known and designated on the map of Lands in Partition, belonging to the heirs of Rebecca Bassford, situated at Fordham, in the town of West Farms, dated January 5th, 1864, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, as and by the number twenty-six (26), and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southeasterly side of Bainbridge Avenue with the northeasterly side of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, and running thence northeasterly along the said southeasterly side of Bainbridge Avenue twenty-two (22) feet; thence southeasterly and parallel with the northeasterly line of said lot number twenty-six, (26,) as the same is laid down on the said map, one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet and six (6) inches; thence southwesterly and parallel with said Bainbridge Avenue, twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwesterly and parallel with said northeasterly boundary line of said lot number twenty-six (26) one hundred and five (105) feet, to the northeasterly side of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, and thence northwesterly along the said side of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street as it winds to the point or place of beginning, be the several dimensions more or less.—Dated New-York, December 13th, 1894.

FRANCIS V. S. OLIVER, Referee.

CARDOZO BROTHERS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 96 Broadway, New-York City. d18-1aw3w&j9

SUPREME COURT CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—AMANDA WASSERMAN, plaintiff, against FREDERICK W. SHARP and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of January, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York, known and designated on a certain map entitled, "Map of property of Peter Handibode, Fordham, New-York City," surveyed by Edward H. Holden, City Surveyor, and filed in the Register's office of the City and County of New-York, on the 14th day of March, 1887, as map number 985, as and by the number six (6), and bounded and described on said map as follows: Beginning at a point on the northeasterly side of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth (184th) Street, adjoining lot number five (5), as the same is laid down on said map, and distant southeasterly seventy-eight (78) feet and seventy-two one-hundredths (72-100) of a foot from the corner formed by the intersection of the northeasterly side of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth (184th) Street with the southeasterly side of Bainbridge Avenue, as the same are laid down on said map; and running thence southeasterly along the said lot number five (5) on said map thirty-four (94) feet and thirty-two one-hundredths (32-100) of a foot; thence southwesterly twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwesterly seventy-one (71) feet and six hundred and fifty-four one-thousandths (654-1,000) of a foot, to the said northeasterly side of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth (184th) Street; thence along the northeasterly side of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth (184th) Street northwesterly thirty-four (34) feet and fifty-three one-hundredths (53-100) of a foot to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, December 13, 1894.

THOMAS P. WICKES, Referee.

CARDOZO BROTHERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 96 Broadway, New-York City.

d18-2aw3w&j9

City Real Estate for Sale.

Money to loan at 4, 4½ & 5%

Large or Small Amounts. Apply directly and save expense.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. Corner 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. / 211 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $2,861,633.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—In the matter of the receivership of the dissolved corporation, The Republic Fire Insurance Company.—To all whom it may concern: Please take notice that I, EDWARD ROWELL of the City of New-York, was on the first day of December, 1894, duly appointed receiver of the assets of the dissolved corporation, The Republic Fire Insurance Company, by an order of this court on that day made, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in a voluntary proceeding taken by a majority of the Directors of the said corporation, The Republic Fire Insurance Company, for a dissolution thereof, and that on the sixth day of December, 1894, I duly qualified as such receiver by filing my bond, duly approved, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.

Wherefore, pursuant to the statute in such cases made and provided, I hereby require:

First—All persons indebted to said dissolved corporation, The Republic Fire Insurance Company, to render an account of